The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870. NUMBER 259.

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Provide for the Early Resumption of Specie Payment.

Opening Debate on the Georgia Bill in the Senate.

Mysterious Disappearance of Important Papers Relating to Indian Affairs.

Another Lively Set-to Between General Butler and Farnsworth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 14.

IMPORTANT PAPERS PURLOINED.

A matter of very unusual character will soon be brought to the attention of Congress through correspondence between Secretary Cox and some members of the House and Senate. It appears that, some weeks since, the Senate called on the Secretary of the Interior for certain papers relating to Indian matters, and that they were subsequently ordered to be printed. Instead of this order being carried out, they were taken to the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs and there arranged. A large part was left out entirely, and important portions of others struck out. When the document was printed, a member of the House, familiar with the case, wrote to Secretary Cox complaining that some papers had been garbled and many suppressed entirely. The Secretary had the matter investigated, and found that all the papers had been sent from the Interior Department to the Senate. This led to the facts given above being ascertained. The Interior Department is justly indignant, as the case is one in which fraud has been freely charged, and Secretary Cox had furnished the papers which gave a complete history of the action of the department in the matter. Some of the oldest members of Congress say the case is wholly without parallel.

NAVAL REDUCTION.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have not yet got their bill for a reduction of the navy into shape, but the subject has been so far considered as to show that the majority will favor a very considerable reduction, both in the line and staff, and also in the number of ships in commission. Some of the committee think a reduction of between one-fourth and one-third in the entire force will be agreed upon. In considering the appropriation bill for the navy, Mr. Dawes' committee has had the matter of reduction in view, and the amounts recommended to the House in its bill will be such as to necessitate the putting of several ships out of commission.

BUTLER AND FARNSWORTH.

General Butler and Mr. Farnsworth had a very lively time to-day during the discussion on the Appropriation bill. Butler took occasion to say, while the Boston Post Office was under consideration, that he believed Farnsworth's committee had made an unauthorized investigation, and that when the item appropriating money to pay its expenses came up, he proposed to have something to say. Mr. Farnsworth replied that the item for the Boston Post Office came first, and he was intending to give the House some information concerning that, which would fully occupy the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The matter was understood to be a charge on Farnsworth's part, that Butler was interested in the contracts for granite for the Boston Post Office. Everything promises a spicy time when the subject comes up.

BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

The House Military Committee, at its meeting this morning, agreed to report against Butler, of Tennessee. Some of the committee were inclined to exonerate him entirely, and others considered the case as one deserving extreme action, and threatened a minority report. Finally a compromise was [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.

[illegible]

... public notice of the intention of the government to resume payment in specie upon all its liabilities not later than the 1st of January next, [illegible] after payment by the Treasury to be upon a coin basis. The Secretary is also required to retain in the Treasury coin received from customs and other sources, in excess of the requirements of the public debt; and such further supply of coin as may be necessary in execution of the provisions of this "Act may be obtained under the act entitled an act to authorize the purchase of coin, and for other purposes," approved March 17, 1862.

The bill repeals all acts making anything but coin a legal tender for debts, public or private; suspends the further printing of United States notes and fractional currency, and provides for the redemption and cancellation of mutilated fractional currency.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered printed.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the Naval Committee to report to the Senate joint resolutions expressing the deep sorrow of the nation for the loss of the officers and men on board of the war ship Oneida, expressing national admiration of their gallant conduct, and national abhorrence of the inhuman and brutal conduct of the commander of the Bombay.

Mr. CONKLING thought the resolution prejudged the case, and suggested a modification, so as to leave it discretionary with the committee to make a report if the facts warranted it.

Mr. MORTON indicated a willingness to accept the modification.

The resolution was finally laid over, with a view to securing further information.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

The bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transmit a full report of the recent bombardment of the Indian village at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of the Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs was considered and laid over.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, and granting right of way and lands in aid of construction. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, by making 1864 read 1868 in the first proviso. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill granting lands to Alabama to aid the construction of the Chattahoochie & Mobile Railway. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, in the presence of an immense audience in the galleries.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had reported the bill as it came from the House, with fundamental conditions added, thus far deferring to the sense of the Senate, as expressed in the imposition of conditions upon Virginia and Mississippi. After reciting the history of the Georgia case, Mr. Trumbull spoke in support of Mr. Bingham's amendment restricting the terms of Governor and other State officers. The extension of the term would, he said, be a usurpation upon the people of Georgia more infamous than that attempted some years ago in Kansas to compel the people to submit to a government set up by a minority, and held there against the will of the people. In this connection, he remarked that in electing two Senators whose terms did not commence until March 4, 1871, the present Legislature had ignored the Legislature to be elected in the coming fall, and usurped functions rightfully belonging to its successors. He proceeded to show that provision had already been made by law for the election of State officers in November of every other year, and claimed that the sole object of the Bingham amendment was to prevent the Governor and Legislature from misconstruing the acts of Congress to promote their own interests. In view of the facts that the Legislature and Governor were in harmony, and that the military power of the United States is to back them, there was no reason why the law should not be enforced in Georgia, and an election held for State officers during the coming fall.

Mr. STEWART doubted whether, under the State Constitution, the election should be held next fall. He argued in favor of an assumption by Congress that the government of Georgia was provisional up to this time, inasmuch as the requirements in the original Reconstruction act had not been complied with.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and after several hours adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wis.—For bringing home the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

By Mr. ATWOOD—To extend the time for completion of the railroad between Madison and Portage City.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Granting lands, &c., to the Sacramento Drainage, Irrigating, and Navigation Company.

By Mr. CLARKE—For relief of inhabitants of the cities and towns on the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

By Mr. SPINK—Granting lands for railroads in Dakota and Minnesota.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To prevent prize-fighting.

By Mr. COX—To pension indigent officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. SHANKS—For a preliminary survey for a ship canal between the southern portion of Lake [illegible]

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings of Saturday and Monday in the Convention.

Work on the Judiciary Article Completed.

Federal Relations—The New Supreme Court Districts.

Report of the Committee on Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 12.

COOK COUNTY COURTS.

The entire day (Saturday) in the convention was occupied in discussing so much of the Judiciary report as referred to Cook County courts, and it looked at one time as if that branch of the report might be disposed of before adjourning. After disposing of the formal business of the morning, the convention went into Committee of the Whole and took up the thirtieth section, which was left unfinished last evening. This section the committee labored upon all the forenoon and a portion of the afternoon, and with much activity. Finally the end was reached, and the section adopted as given in regular proceedings. The only amendment made was the substitution of five Judges for four. Sections 31 to 38 were adopted in quick succession. Section 39 proved a sticker, or at least that part of it embraced in the last sentence, which provides that all fees, perquisites, and emoluments of every kind, incident to litigation in said courts, shall be collected, as provided by law, and paid into the Treasury of Cook County. Colonel Turner made the first assault upon it, and was followed, in succession in attack and defence, by Judge Skinner (who offered an amendment to reduce the fees one-half), Medill, Hitchcock, Waite, Parks, Cary, Anthony, Rice, Cody, and many others. The great contest in Chicago and Cook County last fall, by which the Barnacles were so thoroughly drowned out, was ventilated, and discussed in all its bearings, moral, political, and financial. The debate was a lively one, and at times partook of a personal character. At about half-past 5, it appearing evident that the discussion had but just commenced, the committee rose, and asked leave to resume on Monday morning, which was granted. Several members expressed the opinion that this question was so important that it should be postponed until after the recess, and this may be done.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

In theatrical parlance, privileged questions may be termed the "heavy business" of this convention. Not a morning passes but what one or more members who think their feelings have been outraged by correspondents, reporters, or some fellow-members, rise in their seats and rehearse their wrongs. Ross, of Fulton, and McCoy, of Whiteside, took their turns this morning. Mr. Ross rose in his seat and read, from Friday's TRIBUNE, "the episode." He then denied that Mr. Medill made the answer to his question as given by the episode. He said that Mr. Medill asked his consent to amend his reply, and announced what he wanted to say; but that he (Ross) had objected, and the retort, as given in my despatch, was not delivered in the hearing of the convention. Quite a number of members near Mr. Medill heard the reply as reported; but I suppose Mr. Ross did not. But he, by rising to a question of privilege, has placed Mr. Medill's retort on record, when, if he had let it pass without such notice, it would have never appeared there.

[illegible]

... people of the State of Illinois, in Constitutional Convention assembled, do hereby recommend to our representatives in the Congress of the United States, and request of them, that they labor to secure the removal of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley.

The Secretary of this convention is instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each member of Congress from this State.

Your committee have also had under consideration the following resolution, and have instructed me to report the same back to the convention, and ask to be relieved from the further consideration thereof:

Resolved, That ultimate sovereignty (subject only to the Constitution of the United States) resides with the people of the State, and to such sovereignty allegiance is due. Every State owes allegiance to the constitution as long as the people, as the sovereign power in the State, permits such constitution to remain in force; but upon the question whether such constitution shall be abrogated or remain in force, the sovereign power of the people is paramount, and commands the allegiance of the citizen.

Your committee have also had under consideration the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wendling and Mr. Turner relative to providing in the constitution of this State that the General Assembly shall not ratify amendments to the Constitution of the United States until after an election of members of the General Assembly shall have intervened, or until the second regular session held after the amendment is submitted. Your committee have entrusted me to report the same back, and ask to be relieved from the further consideration thereof, and to present the following reasons therefor.

(Signed) WM. P. PEIRCE, Chairman.

"The question presented by the resolutions is so unusual and extraordinary," said Mr. Peirce, "that I deem it proper to present my views thereon. The resolutions propose a step upon new and dangerous ground, beyond the legitimate sphere of the State Government, and invading the sphere of the General Government. The provision seems to be uncalled for. One of those wonderful epochs, which occur only rarely in the history of civilization, as landmarks of its grand divisions, has lately transpired, and yet the elasticity of our form of government has proved to be such as to adapt itself to the new era with celerity and promptness. That which in other forms of government could only have been done through violence and bloodshed, has with us been quietly accomplished. The question naturally divides itself into two parts. The first relates to the power of a State Government to interfere with or interrupt the Federal Government in the exercise of this essential office, of changing the Federal Constitution in acquiescence with the demands of public opinion. The second relates to the necessity or expediency of such interference on the part of this State, if it shall be found that a State possesses such power." Mr. Peirce argued these two points at considerable length and with much ability. He first lays down the great importance of the question to be discussed, and then says: The authority by virtue of which a State Legislature may assent to or reject a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States is derived solely and entirely from the Federal Constitution. Article 5 of that instrument confers that power in these words: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. Amendments having the approval of the requisite two-thirds of both branches of Congress shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." It must have been the intention of the framers of the constitution to confer upon the Legislatures existing at the time an amendment is proposed, full power to ratify, to reject, or to refuse to act upon such amendments, and conditionally, upon any succeeding Legislature, power to ratify, in case of failure or refusal on the part of its predecessor.

... Federal Constitution is no more carefully guarded against the dangers of [illegible] than any other written constitution of which we have any knowledge. (Mr. Peirce [illegible] the manner in which the constitution [illegible] to be changed, and continues:) The strongest opposition which was made to the adoption of our Federal constitution was because of the difficulty of effecting such wholesale amendments as the people might demand. In the Virginia Convention of 1788, Patrick Henry opposed its adoption on this very ground. He found especial fault with that provision which requires the concurrence of three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, citing that clause in the Virginia Bill of Rights which declares "that a majority hath an indubitable right to reform, alter or abolish the form of government," and insisted that it was the language of democracy. To show that this objection to the constitution was prevalent during the early days of the government, Mr. Peirce quoted from a letter of congratulation addressed to James Madison, by General Davie, of North Carolina, soon after he proposed, in the First Congress, sundry amendments. "It has," he says, "been the uniform cant of the enemies of the government that Congress would exercise their influence to prevent the calling of a convention, and would never propose amendments themselves. The people, whose fears have been already alarmed, have received this opinion as just and become confirmed in their opposition. Your notification, however, to bring forward amendments has diffused almost universal pleasure. We hold it up as a refutation of the gloomy prophecies of the Opposition; and the honest part of our anti-Federalists have publicly expressed great satisfaction on this event."

Notwithstanding, said Mr. Peirce, all these expressions of fear by the founders of Democracy, that it is made too difficult to change the Federal Constitution, we now find our Democratic brethren seriously exercised because Congress is too ready, by a two-thirds vote, to propose amendments, and the State Legislatures are too ready, under the three-fourths rule, to adopt them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 14.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

The convention this morning, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Judiciary report, and finished the work at about 1 p. m. It is now ready to be reported to the convention for final action. Sections 39 and 40 of the report, it was finally agreed, should be reported pro forma to the convention without any further action in Committee of the Whole. This seemed the only way of cutting off a lengthy discussion, which would result in no change of convictions on the part of members. The sections from forty to forty-nine were then adopted in succession, with but little debate. The only amendment of public interest made was an addition to Section 46, as follows: "And that the Judges of the several Circuit Courts shall report to the next General Assembly the number of days they held court in the several counties composing their respective districts the preceding two years." There was a [illegible]

[illegible]

... insert four hundred thousand. Adopted. The section was adopted as follows:

SECTION 31. The General Assembly may increase the number of Judges, by adding one to either of said courts, for every fifty thousand inhabitants in said county over and above a population of four hundred thousand.

Sections 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 were severally adopted, as reported by the committee. To Section 39, an amendment was offered by Mr. TURNER, to strike out the last sentence, which provides that all fees, perquisites, and emoluments of every kind, shall be paid into the County Treasury of said county, and made a speech in favor of his proposition. His desire was, and he proposed to offer a section to that effect, that the fees of the officers named, shall be so graduated as to simply pay the salaries of the officers.

Mr. MEDILL said he had urged such a proposition in the early days of the convention, but it received no favor from his associates of the Cook County delegation. He was glad that the question had again been started. This convention could do no better service to Cook county than to make these offices lean. They are now too fat. For some reason, which he could not explain, the surplus fees never got into the Treasury, but went somewhere as a corruption fund.

Mr. SKINNER said the gentleman from Cook (Medill) had presented a practicable and most excellent idea, and he endorsed it in every particular. He urged with great force the corrupting influence of heavy fees on the subordinate officers of the judicial department of the government. He offered an amendment, to be attached to the end of the section as reported by the committee, as follows: "Which fees shall be one-half that provided by the general laws of the State for like services."

Mr. HITCHCOCK maintained that the section was an eminently just one. He denied the statements made by the newspapers of the enormous emoluments of certain officers of Cook County, and instanced the Clerk of the Circuit Court, who, it had been charged, received $50,000 per annum for his services, when the fact was that his net emoluments did not [illegible] $20,000. He [illegible] the Clerks of the Superior Court, which did not, as he had the best reason for knowing, exceed $24,000, to be divided among three clerks. But this compensation was entirely too high. He opposed the proposition of Mr. Skinner to reduce the fees one-half. His reason for this was that, if the fees were reduced one-half, Cook County would not have a sufficient fund to pay the extra compensation and pay the clerks, without resorting to taxation.

Mr. BROMWELL supported the amendment of Mr. Skinner to cut the salaries down one-half.

Mr. ANTHONY insisted upon the accuracy of the statements that had been made of the enormous fees of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and asserted that he knew from what he regarded as incontrovertible evidence, that that official had received fees during the last two years averaging $50,000 per annum.

Mr. MEDILL offered some data as to the real value of the emoluments of Cook County officers. The official business and receipts from fees, perquisites, and allowances, in Cook are equal to the official business and fees of as many other counties as it takes to equal Cook in population, and greater even, because a great deal of official business and litigation—recording of deeds and the like—are performed for people of other parts of the State.

Now, Cook County has a population equal to forty counties of the class of Scott; thirty of the class of Alexander; twenty-five of the class of Jersey; twenty of the class of Iroquois; ten of that of Knox; seven of that of Sangamon or Adams, and six of that of LaSalle. Multiply the law and other official business of each of the counties named by the number stated, and you get at the similar business of Cook County.

[illegible]

... report back the Judiciary report to the convention without additional recommendations.

Mr. CARY moved to amend by adding "so far as the same has been considered."

Mr. TRUESDALE moved to strike out Section 48. Carried.

Mr. Browning's additional section was read. It provides for minority voting in the election of Judges.

Mr. ROSS was willing it should be made applicable to Cook County, but not to the entire State.

Mr. BROWNING spoke in favor of the section. It was the only protection against gerrymandering. It would give to each section of the State a representation from both parties.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, wanted to know if the two lower districts would not elect two Democrats, making four, if minority representation were adopted. He favored making one district of the entire State.

Mr. BROWNING said that even where there were two candidates, the minority could elect one if they formed as much as one-third.

Mr. TRUESDALE asked if it was competent for the Legislature to provide for a free vote such as is contemplated.

Mr. BROWNING thought it was. At all events it would not obviate the next judicial election.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, opposed it as a new principle. It had never been in operation, and now it was sought to apply it to the most sensible body of the government. At all events, let it be submitted to a separate vote of the people. The second was put to vote and lost.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following as an additional section:

At the general election in 1870, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State the following proposition:

"Shall Judges of courts of record be appointed?" And if there be a majority of votes cast in the affirmative, then, as the terms of office of Judges expire, they shall be appointed by the [illegible]

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

[illegible]

OFFICE, 7 DEARBORN-ST.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Styles
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
"NEW GOODS"
DAILY!
Now on Exhibition, all the
"NOVELTIES"
Of this Season's Importation
in Style and Fabric.

Dress Goods
Of all kinds, in new and novel colorings, designs and materials.

EMBROIDERIES,
A superb assortment just in.

Queen Elizabeth Collars & Ruffs.

Opened this morning, an invoice of
WHITE LAWN ROBES
AND SUITS,
Spring Chintzes, Spring Percales, Spring Poplins, Spring Cretones, Seersuckers, &c., &c.

106 and 108 STATE-ST.,
AND
56 & 58 WASHINGTON-ST.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS
EXPRESS COMPANY,
52 & 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CAPITAL..........$10,000,000

Eastern and Southern Express Forwarders.

This company have made arrangements to extend their lines over the
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY TO CHICAGO,
AND HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE AT
52 and 54 Dearborn-st.,
And are now forwarding daily, in charge of their own messengers, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages, Light Freight, and Merchandise generally. They also give great attention to the collection of Bills with or without goods, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, the proceeds of which are always promptly returned.
They carry from Chicago via the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway,
To New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Hartford, Springfield, New Haven, Bridgeport, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile, and intermediate points.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON,
PIRIE
& CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the spacious and well-lighted rooms, over their Retail Store,
118 and 120 State-st.,
Where, with nearly double the room they had in their old store, they will show a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very low prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
IRA P. BOWEN
& CO.
Have Removed to their New Store,
107 Wabash-av.,
Where they are prepared to show the FINEST STOCK of
CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
In Decorated Gilt Band and Plain White,
Vases, Jardineres,
Parian and Bronze Goods,
Cut and Flint Glassware,
Silver-Plated House-Furnishing
and Kerosene Goods, Lamps,
And a general assortment of
White Granite Ware,
At Prices to Suit the Times.
IRA P. BOWEN & CO.,
107 Wabash-av.,
Between Washington and Madison-sts.

REMOVED.
From 206 West Lake-st., to 25 South Halsted.
Mrs. PRICHER,
Midwife.

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Are invited, and will be received at this office, until the
16th Day of April, A. D. 1870,
For the GRADING AND BRIDGING of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway, between the city of Bloomington and the Indiana State Line.
[illegible]
Executive Committee.
Office L., B. & M. R. W. Co., Washington Block, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3, 1870.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, MINN., [illegible]
[illegible]
BEEF CATTLE,
On the hoof, as follows:
[illegible]

BANK LOCKS.

HALL'S
Twelve-Wheel Double-Dial
"VICTOR"
BANK LOCK
PICKED
BY
JAMES SARGENT.

[COPY].

We, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, Ill., desirous of testing the claims and qualities of the Hall Victor Lock in a satisfactory manner, and having made arrangements with MR. JAMES SARGENT, of Rochester, N. Y., to test the merits of said Lock in a trial under our supervision, respectfully submit the following report:

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Lock upon which this trial is made is one of Hall's Bronze, Double-Dial, Twelve-Wheel Victor Bank Locks, attached to the inner door of a large Double Safe made by the Hall Safe & Lock Co., and by them placed in the vault of the National Bank of Commerce, in this city, a few weeks since, but now at the salesroom of Messrs. Pratt & Covert, 98 Washington-st. To insure complete satisfaction and fair dealing, and to guarantee to the Lock and its makers all possible justice in the trial, we carefully examined said Lock to satisfy ourselves that it was perfect in all its parts, and in good working order. Of this the Committee was fully satisfied, and their verdict upon this point was accepted by Mr. Sargent.

We then proceeded to change throughout the combination of said Lock, and, in order to apply the severest test possible, we took no note or indication of the numbers upon which the new combination was set, and, by permission of all present, the door was closed and locked in this condition. When so locked, no person knew, or by any means could know, upon what numbers the combination was made, until it should be reopened. Upon these conditions it was submitted to Mr. Sargent to be opened.

[illegible] of the Lock, we found that it had been picked by two different methods—both by use of the Micrometer—and, also, by drilling a hole through the spindle of the Lock and picking up the combination with a wire, or other suitable instrument.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1870.

[Signed]

S. A. KEAN,
Of Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers.
A. D. GUILD,
Of State Savings Institution.
T. J. MAPES,
Cashier Fourth National Bank.
J. R. LONG,
Late of Fourth National Bank.
L. W. WALLACE,
Of Manufacturers' National Bank.
H. B. BARCLAY,
Of Manufacturers' National Bank.
D. BLACK,
Late Vice Pres't Hall Safe & Lock Co.
J. M. TERWILLIGER,
Of J. M. Terwilliger & Co., dealers in Safes & Locks.

DRY GOODS.

BOWEN,
HUNT &
WINSLOW
Offer Bargains in all departments of their Stock, and invite the examination of close buyers.
Domestic Cottons,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Woollens.
15 & 17 Randolph-st.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The Splendid Low-Pressure Steamer
RICHMOND
Will leave Cairo THURSDAY MORNING, and Memphis FRIDAY EVENING, for New Orleans. Passengers leaving Chicago Wednesday morning, by Illinois Central Railroad, will connect with her at Cairo.

NEW MUSIC.

The Silver Clarion.
For Schools, Seminaries, and Juvenile Classes, by [illegible]. Price 45 cents or $4.50 a dozen. This is an admirable book for the purposes intended, with a progressive elementary course of instruction, and a large number of beautiful songs for class practice, concerts, exhibitions, etc., arranged for two, three, and four voices, is rapidly making its way into popular favor by its intrinsic merit.
ROOT & CADY,
No. 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON
PARK-AV.,
A choice residence lot, 50x126 to an alley, a few rods west of the Park and fronting south. Will be sold this week for what it will bring. Address PARK-AV., Tribune office.

WANTED.

HARDWARE CLERK.
WANTED—By a wholesale house, a steady young man, competent at the entry desk. Address, stating experience, HARDWARE, Tribune office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A partner wanted in the SEED and HORTICULTURAL business. Capital required, $1,000. This is a rare chance for a good business man. Address SEEDS, Tribune office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.
Cantata "Lily Bell."
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY P. M., March 18 and 19, benefit of Organ Fund of First Congregational Church.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.
ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Bissey Hall. Special Communication this (TUESDAY) evening, for work on E. A. Degree. Brethren are cordially invited. By the W. M., Wm. Berner.
JNO. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Masonic.
Special Communication of HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. and A. M., this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of work. Visiting fraternity invited. By order W. M.
J. HALE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY,
NEW (13th) EDITION.
A New and Revised Edition of the
United States Dispensatory,
With numerous important additions. One vol. royal 8vo.
Price, Ten Dollars.
THE UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY is an exhaustive and methodical manual of reference in all that relates to the Pharmaceutic Art. Much care has been taken to render the present edition complete in all its details. Whatever deficiencies may have existed in former editions have been supplied and the immense fund of information previously accumulated has been very largely increased.
Early orders from the profession and dealers solicited.
W. B. KEEN & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Nos. 113 and 115 State-st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

"1870."
FAR WEST FAST FREIGHT LINE
VIA
Union Pacific Railway.
Through bills of lading issued at lowest rates to all points in
Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado Territories.
Time guaranteed quicker than by any other route.
JNO. C. BURNS, Agent,
57 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

BYRN, SMITH & CO.
IMPORTERS,
No. 118 Lake-st.,
Successors to BYRN, JOHNSTON & CO. and SMITH & REEDER, have, with increased facilities, the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINA, CROCKERY,
Glass & Silver-Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
Ever offered to the trade, which will be sold
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
BYRN, SMITH & CO.,
118 Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Dr. H. Perabau's Academy of Music,
No. 144 White-st., near North LaSalle-st., at Professor Boleke's High School.
Piano, Organ, Singing and Composition taught on moderate terms. Piano-call Monday and Wednesday, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Office also at Higgins' Piano Rooms, No. 126 South Clark-st.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER.
THE only Wringer which has the Patent Stop, to prevent the cogs from entirely separating.
The only Wringer with Rowell's improved double gear with alternate teeth in the same cog, which cannot be thrown out of gear.
"It really merits all the good that can be said of it."—Moore's Rural New Yorker.
"The Universal 'the best.'"—Am. Agriculturist.
Sold by dealers generally. R. C. BROWNING,
Gen'l Ag't, 32 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

TOM PAINE
Mine and Milling Co.,
OF
White Pine, Nevada.
An opportunity is now offered to parties to take stock UPON THE GROUND FLOOR, in the above company. The company have now complete and ready to run, the finest Mill in Nevada, and the Tom Paine Mine is among the most valuable upon far-famed Treasure Hill. Information can be obtained of O. B. Farwell, Geo. W. Gage, W. F. Wentworth, A. H. Boyden, or BATES & TOWSLEE, at 188 Washington-st.

TO LOAN.
$3,000 for 1, 2 or 3 Years, at 10 Per Cent.
SAMUEL GEHR,
114 Dearborn-st., Offices 10 and 12.

Money to Loan
On first-class unimproved city property. Will buy Purchase-Money Mortgages.
SOGVILLE & HARVEY,
No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FIELD, KING & CO.
Are prepared to negotiate Loans, from three to five years' time, on good improved City property.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Causes, 153 Lake-st.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Selling out to close up my business, I shall for the next thirty days, or until the stock is all sold, sell Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, and also sell to DOLLAR STORES, goods at cost and less than cost. Now is the time for those in the trade to buy their Marbles, Bird Cages, Tops, Baskets, Brushes, Pocket Books, Albums, and all other Notions, as they will
Save from 20 to 50 Per Cent.
Store to rent and Fixtures for sale.
P. PEUGEOT,
99 & 101 Lake-st.,
UP STAIRS.

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest; [illegible] on all accessible points. Gold, Stocks, and Bonds bought and sold strictly on Commission.

G. BUCKINGHAM, JR. | J. M. BROWN
BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,
BANKERS,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
168 Washington-st., Chicago,
AND
129 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER,
Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at
PETTIBONE'S,
104 & 106 Randolph-st.
Cash for Rags and Metals
Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

"SPANISH JACK."
FOR SALE.
A thoroughbred Spanish Jack of unusual size and sure getter. Can be seen at the Livery Stable of O. FEILD, rear of Metropolitan Hall, or address P. O. Box 878.

FLAXSEED FOR SALE.
[illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CENTENARY CHURCH,
On Monroe-st., near Morgan-st.
Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Pastor.
The Pews of this Church will be for rent this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The Trustees will be in attendance from 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

IOWA COLLECTIONS.
[illegible]

CASH PAID
[illegible]

TO RENT.

RENTS.
WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.
Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.
FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT
[illegible] MICHIGAN-AV.
Apply on premises, immediately.

Lumber Yard to Let.
[illegible]

FRENCH PATTERNS.

FASHIONS.
French Patterns
[illegible]

PREPARED WHEAT.

PREPARED WHEAT
[illegible]
CHICAGO PREPARED WHEAT CO.

PEARL HOMINY.

PEARL HOMINY
[illegible]

JAPANESE GOODS.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[illegible]

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, [illegible] J. W. BRADLEY, Room 12, Speed's Block.

WANTED—FOR MISSISSIPPI—GERMAN, Scotch, English, and Scandinavians, for [illegible]

WANTED—ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND GERMANS, on farms in Mississippi. [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, families and single men, on the share system [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMAN—PERMANENT SITUATION for a good man willing to work for a reasonable salary. F. W. BRADSFIELD, 125 Dearborn-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an invalid and young child. Address Mrs. G. M. MANCHESTER, 1464 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK IN an office. Apply at 21 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND HOUSE GIRL. Inquire at No. 14 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE BANKS.

An important feature of the Funding bill, is its bearing on the currency, first, in requiring a substitution in place of the 6 per cent bonds now held by the National Banks of equal parts of 5, 4½, and 4 per cents, and the receipt of 80 per cent of the face of these bonds, instead of 90 as now, in circulating notes; secondly, in authorizing the formation of new banks, without limit to the amount of circulation, on the basis of $80,000 of circulating notes to be issued to them on the deposit of $50,000 in 4 per cent bonds, which have been paid for by $50,000 in greenbacks; and, thirdly, in providing for the retirement of greenbacks as fast, and only as fast, as new notes are issued under the free banking system.

The alleged aim of these provisions, viz., to abolish both the present monopoly of the National Banks and to free them from their fetters, and to substitute their notes for the $356,000,000 of greenbacks now afloat, is one we have long advocated, and which the country generally has come to believe in. It is necessary to inquire whether the bill will accomplish that object. Suppose a bank having $100,000 capital deposited in 6s of '81, now at par, on which it has received $90,000 in circulation. Three courses are open to it under the bill. It can exchange its bonds for the lower interest bonds, losing the difference, and continue its present circulation uninterrupted. It can forfeit its charter and take back its bonds from the Comptroller, by depositing with him greenbacks enough to redeem and retire its circulating notes. It can retire its circulation as above, and reorganize under the free banking sections. Either would be a serious loss; but which would be most endurable so far as the direct offers made by the bill are concerned?

I. If the bank exchanges its 6 per cent bonds for $100,000, worth par—

It gives, to gold $100,000.00
For which it receives bonds for $33,333 in 5 per cents, worth the present price of 10-40s, 94, or in gold $31,333.00
4½ per cents for same sum $8,100.00
4 per cents for same sum, worth ..... $5,466.00—$84,999.00

Loss in present gold value by exchange . $15,001.00

Of course, in whatever degree the new bonds should advance upon their present actual value, this apparent loss would disappear, and, if the banks generally were confident the new bonds would negotiate at par within a year or so, they might make a change which would at present involve the confiscation of 15 per cent in their original capital, besides reducing by 10 per cent the amount of their circulation.

II. If the above supposed bank should decide to forfeit its charter and retire its present circulation, it would, with its $100,000 in bonds at par with gold, buy $112,000 in greenbacks, out of which it would deposit $90,000 in greenbacks with the Comptroller for the redemption of its circulation, leaving $22,000 surplus in greenbacks for distribution among its stockholders.

III. If the bank, after thus retiring its circulation, should reinvest $112,000 in greenbacks, the equivalent of its present deposit of bonds, in securing a new circulation under the free banking clause, that sum would buy $112,000 in 4 per cent bonds, on which it would be entitled to $89,600, or within $400 of the present amount of its currency on the same deposit. The actual loss by the exchange would not be greatly different. The 4 per cent bonds would be worth (with the 5 per cents at 118)—
The $112,000 of 4 per cents purchased with them would be worth in gold ..... $100,000 / 84,224

Loss in gold to the banks by exchange . . $ 15,776

Nothing is easier to prove than that it would be a present gain to the government to help itself to 15 per cent of the capital of the banks without asking permission from the owners, but the fierce economists of the on-to-4-per-cent persuasion appear to forget that what the government makes by the forced levy the banks must lose. One question presented to the National Banks is, whether they can afford to sacrifice 15 per cent of their capital for the privilege of retaining their circulating notes. We believe they would not. Another question is, whether the privilege of issuing currency to an unlimited amount at the rate of $80 in currency for every $75 in gold value of bonds deposited (for that is the upshot of the proposition for free banking on the basis of the 4 per cents) is consistent with a resumption of specie payments, or with a maintenance of specie payments if we had resumed. In the above supposed instance, the bank has deposited 4 per cent bonds worth, in gold, $84,224, and has received for them currency in the amount of $89,600. If we were at specie payments, the bank needs only to put out its currency, receiving gold value for it, and then break, to make a profit of $5,376. Free banking means unlimited inflation and a crash, unless the gold values of the securities deposited exceed by a reasonable margin the amount of currency issued upon them as a basis, and unless they are daily called upon to redeem in specie. The two questions in one which the bill offers to a National Bank are, whether it can afford to sacrifice 15 per cent of its capital in order to enter upon a race with all other banks to see who can issue most paper at the rate of $80 in notes for $75 of security, the end of which race must be to carry the country constantly away from specie payments and towards bankruptcy.

The fact is the proposal to take greenbacks, now worth eighty-eight cents per dollar, in payment for four per cent bonds, is a confession that the latter cannot be sold at par and are not worth par, which stultifies the whole claim on which the funding scheme is pressed, viz., that we can and ought to borrow at 4 per cent. To sell the four per cents for greenbacks even, which can only be done by coercion, is to borrow at 4.54 per cent. We hope the House will resolutely strike out all propositions to allow the sale of the lower interest bonds below par, whether under the guise of taking greenbacks in payment, or otherwise. For if, by getting out four per cent bonds at a discount, we really do not borrow at reduced rates, we prevent the country from hereafter borrowing at reduced rates, however our credit may advance.

The country will gain nothing by weakening by 15 per cent the National Banks, and the securities deposited by them. Nor will any deposit of securities as the basis of free banking make it safe until, by a resumption of specie payments, the banks are regularly called on to redeem their notes. Until that time, any new currency that may be issued, on whatever securities based, flows into one common financial reservoir of [illegible] and irredeemable paper, and if allowed to be issued in an unlimited quantity it will all depreciate together, and the effect will be seen in a rise of gold.

Again, the effect of our present condition of suspended redemption by the banks is that Eastern and Western bank currency is good to their issuers equally, though the current rates of interest at the West are 4 per cent higher than at the East. As redemption in greenbacks is practically no redemption, the notes of Western and Eastern banks, when once out stay out, in the main, and after the first loan of their issues the banks make their further loans substantially on the footing of private bankers, with whatever funds they have on hand. So long as this continues Western banks have no advantage over the Eastern on account of the higher rates of interest prevailing at the West, though the capital they have put into banking was worth [illegible] 4 per cent more than [illegible] used by Eastern bankers. [illegible] the capital of one costs twice that of the other, and yet, when put into the form of [illegible] circulating notes, both circulate on an equality, Eastern bankers will have five per cent advantage over Western [illegible] under the Funding bill. They [illegible] lose five per cent less by exchanging [illegible] bonds. Another effect of the bill is, [illegible] to neutralize the Redistribution bill and concentrate the National Bank currency, or rather the sources of that currency, still more in the East, to the disadvantage of the West. The banks of Chicago are now paying in Illinois State and city taxes, the [illegible] per cent on their [illegible], [illegible] per cent on [illegible], which nearly neutralizes all advantages of their circulation, which, it should turn out, cannot be counted at more than two per cent above these charges. Private bankers have their capital in a form in which it cannot be thus heavily taxed. Hence it is already an even race between National Banking and private banking.

In view of these facts, it is plain that the effect of the Funding bill would be to wind up the National Banks of the West, and leave none but private bankers and Eastern bankers,—a result which would involve the speedy dissolution of the National Banking system altogether, and a resort either to the old State Bank system, or a reliance on the East for currency. Perhaps the Senate had no such blow at the National Banking system in contemplation. But we fully agree with Freeman Clarke, of New York, that its Funding bill would end the National Banks in their present form. We hope, therefore, the bill will be defeated in the House. No Western member ought to vote for it.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

A meeting of the Judges and lawyers practising in the courts of Cook County has been called to consider the question whether it is safe for them to transact business in the old Court House any longer, the opinion being prevalent that the new wings are pulling the old building down. So much plastering has been flying about, and so many cracks and holes have yawned in the faces of Judges and counsel—so many pleas have been entered by the floors, and so many demurrers filed by the ceilings—that it is becoming a serious question whether justice and truth may not soon be crushed to earth, never to rise again.

It is undoubtedly true that the settling of the walls of the new wings has *unsettled* the foundations of the old one. Whether this process has really made the old building unsafe is a question of considerable importance to all the persons who frequent or inhabit it, including the prisoners in the jail, and should be investigated thoroughly. The proposed investigation, we are glad to see, includes also the inquiry whether the new building will be safe to hold court in when it is finished. *Let this matter be thoroughly sifted.* Let us have an examination wholly independent of the functionaries who are responsible, either as principals or accessories, for the character of the building, and who have no professional reputation to save or lose by the verdict. We believe that the foundations of both the wings are insecure and insufficient to bear the weight that has been placed upon them. We charge nothing for this opinion, and shall be very glad to have it proved incorrect. But the lives of men must not be jeoparded for the want of ordinary foresight; and, now that public attention has been strongly directed to this building, we insist that the investigation should not stop at the roofs, but should go to the cellar. Even though it should be concluded that the roofs fell by reason of their own defects, and not from a displacement of the walls, let the inquiry be prosecuted to the bottom, and let the public know just what there is, and what there is not, down there. The people expect to be swindled more or less in the construction of public buildings; and if the buildings are tolerably good when finished they soon forget how much they have cost. But to be swindled, and then not to have a building that is safe to do business in, is rather too bad.

REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Revenue has reported to the Constitutional Convention some wise and just clauses for the defence of the State Treasury, which, if adopted by the convention, will remove the serious objections of a large portion of the State to the action previously had.

The report provides that the moneys accruing to the State under the charter of the Illinois Central Railway shall be paid into [illegible], and the General Assembly never to have the power to release the said company from the obligation.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 are repetitions of sections on like subjects in the present constitution. Section 5 fixes the period of the right of redemption from tax sales at not less than two years,—the Legislature to provide by law for sufficient notices of the sale and of the expiration of the right of redemption; and Section 6 provides that the Legislature may direct that all delinquent tax lists be returned to the same general officer in a county, who alone may sell the same, upon order of the Court. The article then provides—

1. That the Legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, or town, or the inhabitants or property thereof, from their proportionate share of taxes, to be levied for State purposes; nor shall any commutation of such taxes be authorized.

2. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State Treasury.

3. All appropriations of the State revenue shall be from the revenue fund in general contained in the State Treasury; and no appropriation of the tax collected or to be collected from any particular locality or district, or any designated property or source of revenue, shall ever be made.

Firmly as we believe that the rule of permitting a majority of the people of a town or county, or even two-thirds thereof, by mere vote, to mortgage the property of the opposing minority, to be irreconcilable with any principle of law and justice, still all that we *demand* is that those counties which do not thus act shall not be involved, directly or indirectly, in the consequences of such a policy. If the counties which elect to mortgage the property of their people in aid of railroads will agree to keep their hands off the property of other counties which pursue a wiser policy, they will themselves be the only sufferers. What we insist upon is that the voters of one county, in deciding to mortgage all the taxable property therein, to raise money for a private corporation, shall not have the power to tax any property but their own to pay such debts. The clauses reported by the Committee on Revenue afford the protection needed, and will be satisfactory to the people of those counties who cannot afford, and are wholly opposed to being taxed to pay any debts but their own.

AN EXHORTATION TO ARCHITECTS.

The resolutions passed by the authorities of an Irish county in regard to the building of a new jail are now in order as to our County Court House:

Resolved, That the new jail shall be on the site of the old one.

Resolved, That the materials of the old jail shall be used in building the new.

Resolved, That the old jail shall be used until the new one is built.

The little difficulty in the way of carrying out the Irish resolutions is happily removed in the case of the Chicago Court House. The site is there; the materials are there; but, as there is some doubt where they will be next, the materials can be used for a new building. If in the meanwhile our various boards shall consent to hold their meetings among the ruins, any little interruptions there may be to their business in any mishap to what is left of the old building will probably be borne with perfect equanimity by the tax-payers.

It has sometimes been said that Chicago is a young city, and that being young it is also original. It is not a servile copy of other and older civilizations, but strikes out a path for itself, in Science, in Art, in the Humanities and all kinds of culture. It has built a tunnel,—nay, two tunnels,—and can kill, and cut up, and salt down, and stow away a hog with more expedition and neatness than any other city anywhere,—so expeditiously and so neatly that a hog has not time to realize what has happened to him till all his parts have come together in entirely new relations in the pickle barrel. At all which, of course, the hogs, as well as other people, are much enlivened and astonished. But, with all deference to the genius of Chicago, and especially to the genius of Chicago architects, we submit whether the time has yet come for us to introduce a new order of architecture. In the construction of beauty of form we may still be learners without condescending to anything derogatory to our character for originality and enterprise. There are several orders of architecture which the rest of the world has been several thousand years in perfecting, and which are quite worthy of the serious attention of even a Chicago architect. If these architects will first learn to build strongly, if even after some of these old orders, which are really not without merit, it will be a good thing to do in the first place. A house that sinks in every gale of wind will presently it would tumble, as it sometimes does, about our ears and other members, may have its advantages in beguiling the baby into believing that it is still in its cradle; but the rest of the family are not beguiled. Far from it. And then we should pity the sorrows of those poor men of the various City Boards who, as they sit in their curule chairs, tremble as these tremble at every fresh shock of the blast, and at every new hail-storm of plastering that descends upon them, lest the final judgment has come for the many things they have to answer for. To build strong, then, has its advantages; to build beautifully, after the new order of architecture which Chicago is to evolve, may come next and in due season. It may be called, perhaps, the Order of the Pigeon House, after the style of the Court House which has lately come to grief, and whose ruins are now only a monument to genius. But we exhort the architect whose melancholy duty it will be to clear away the *debris* of that structure and take down the stately pigeon houses which adorn its roof—and they had better be taken down before they tumble down—that the stones thereof be used in foundation, and pillar, and buttress, and wherever else they can be used to give strength to the new structure. Perhaps the style is beautiful; on this point we will venture no opinion. But we do pray that the thought and study and midnight gas that have been devoted to the begetting and the birth of this last stupendous child of genius, may be given now to bricks and mortar and stone and iron in their common qualities, and to calculations of the relations of weight and strength. Give us, [illegible] that will not tumble down, after no matter what old order, and we will wait patiently a little while longer for the time when Art, also, shall show that "Westward the star," and so forth and so forth.

LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* calls attention to the continued exodus of the negro population from that State, and says that already there is such a scarcity of farm labor that farmers will not be able to work one-half their lands. The negro population is seeking the cotton fields, and is shaking the dust of the Old Dominion from their feet. The *Whig* and other Virginia papers, in their estimate of the laboring population of the South, never include the whites, or any portion of them. They assume that, when the negro departs, labor must be suspended, unless other laborers are brought in. The able-bodied white men and women of the State are never counted as laborers. The same paper has made another discovery, and that is, that those who enter Virginia from the Northern States do not go there to hire out as laborers to Virginians, but go there to cultivate their own farms and to hire labor to aid them. Europe and Asia, then, must be relied upon for a supply of labor. The Chinese, it is argued, are not desirable, because they are only visitors, intending to return to their native land after saving their wages. The *Whig*, therefore, insists that Virginia must look to Europe for laborers to take the place of the departing Africans.

In this there is the usual shortsightedness of the Southern aristocracy. The Virginia policy is to have as few landed proprietors as possible. Large farms, and their consolidation by the intermarriage of the descendants of landed proprietors, are the great evil of Virginia statesmanship. So long as there was a servile race of laborers this was possible, but it is no longer so. If there were a dozen steamers entering Norfolk weekly, each bearing its hundred German immigrants, there would be no substitution of one servile class for another. These emigrants do not leave home to become farm laborers only. They leave home expecting to become land-owners. They may readily accept work at first, but it is merely to earn enough to enable them to purchase land of their own, on which they propose to settle with their families. A man and his wife, in five years, can accumulate from their wages as farm hands enough to purchase a quarter section of their own. By going further west they can pre-empt, or they can, under the Homestead act, get a farm for nothing. Why should these men leave Europe to be laborers forever, and their children after them, when they can at once enter upon a life of independent competency? If the people of Virginia will abandon their notions of baronial possessions, and offer their idle lands in lots of 80, 100, or 150 acres, at prices to compete with the lands of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, there will be no lack of migration to the State of hardy and industrious people. But Virginia will wait forever for an emigration from Europe of a "laboring" population which will for generation after generation be content to cultivate a soil of which they are not personally the owners.

We see it stated that the people of Warren County, in this State, are about to vote money in aid of the Chicago, Quincy & Keokuk Railway, and the people of Andover township propose to vote $40,000 in aid of the Muscatine, Kewanee & Eastern Railway. Before voting this money, we suggest that the people send a committee to Keokuk and to Muscatine, each of which is proposed as the terminus of a road, and inquire what those cities know of the policy of voting railroad subscriptions. They will find the real and personal property of both cities in the hands of the United States Marshal, under executions to collect by forced sale the accrued interest on similar railroad aid debts. They will learn that these subscriptions, instead of benefiting either place, or adding a cent to the value of the property, have been as a millstone around the necks of the two cities, bringing them to the point of impoverishment or resistance to the Federal authority. These committees would probably be advised by the people of Muscatine and of Keokuk that a bitter experience has proved to them that municipal aid to railroads is a delusion, leading to ruin and bankruptcy; that it entails a debt which has to be paid by taxation, and for which the municipality has nothing to show. The history of Keokuk and Muscatine, in reference to this matter, is full of instruction.

The New York *Sun* attempts to answer our doubts relative to the existence of an active insurrection in Cuba, and to prove that there is a revolution on foot, by alleging that the Spanish have an army of 105,000 men in Cuba and forty-four men-of-war and gunboats on the coast for the suppression of the revolution. According to this mode of proof, if the Spanish had no army or navy whatever, the revolution would make no sign, and Spanish authority would be undisputed. Now, we deny the alleged dimensions of the Spanish army still more emphatically than we doubt the revolution. As to our sympathies being on the side of slavery in this contest, the suggestion is a novel one, and we will think about it.

If the revolution continues, Cuba, as a sugar-producing country, will in a year or two more be converted into a jungle, and the price of sugar in the United States will be doubled. That may be interesting to such as are engaged in trying to develop the beet sugar business, but to us, who are more desirous to have sugar cheap than to determine where it shall be raised, or under what form of government, we think the sooner both Spanish and Cubans stop marauding and go to work, the better for themselves, the world, the consumers of sugar, and the cause of freedom.

When the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness they were in danger of perishing from hunger; but, by Divine interposition, they were provided with quails and manna. The quails and manna were not of the growth and production of the country, but were introduced from foreign parts.

It was well for the Israelites of that day that the finances of the country through which they were travelling were not regulated by Kelley, Schenck, and McCarthy,—else, before they could have tasted of either quails or manna, they would have had to pay down in gold, for the protection of home industry, the tax which is now levied by the tariff law of the United States, as follows:

On manna, 35 per cent; on quails, 35 per cent.

The Almighty cannot assail home production and crush out industry by the unpaid labor of Heaven while Kelley is around. If allowed to introduce manna free, the next thing attempted might be salt to eat with it; and while these [illegible] McCarthy [illegible] the right of Americans to boil their own salt cannot be surrendered. We have no doubt that Kelley can give the exact figures showing how much the domestic industry of the desert lost for the want of a protective tariff on quails and manna.

We regret that any rumor should be set on foot relative to the Northwestern Railroad Company so injurious to its reputation and true interests as the following in our New York despatches:

"A report is current that the Northwestern Company propose to issue four millions of convertible bonds. Some of the Directors deny any official knowledge thereof; but it appears that there is a movement afoot to oust some of the Directors who are also members of the St. Paul Board. To block this project it is believed that a new issue will be made, and bonds converted into stock by the St. Paul Directors and used to retain their position in the Northwestern Direction."

The disreputable and swindling practice of issuing stock and bonds in order to prevent the party in power from being outvoted at an election is so manifestly a fraud that we wonder the courts have not been successfully invoked long since to put a stop to the evil. The residence of the Northwestern Railroad Company is in Illinois, and its election must be held here. We do not believe any court can be found in Illinois which would not promptly annul any such fraud. The case of the Erie Road proves that it is a beginning of villainy which, when entered upon, has no end short of the complete surrender of the rights of the stockholders to the officers in power, the forfeiture of all dividends, and the gradual depreciation of the value of the stock until it is worth but little more than the paper on which it is written. A partial imitation of the Erie policy was recently carried out by the Rock Island; but, if such precedents are allowed to multiply, the era of corporate and joint [illegible]. Should any such fraud be attempted by the officers of the Northwestern, we trust, for the honor of our section of the country and its courts, it will be promptly foiled, and its authors punished as they deserve.

We also call the attention of our Constitutional Convention to this class of disorderly proceedings, from which the general public suffer quite as much as the stockholders of railroads, inasmuch as the charges of transportation are always fixed so as to pay dividends on the fictitious stock thus created. The Committee on Railroad Corporations have reported an air-tight section to prevent and prohibit such transactions in the future. It should be adopted unanimously.

The blondes have been indicted for riot by the grand jury. This resulted in spite of the fact that a grand jury was selected especially to clear them; and despite the further fact that every newspaper, save the *Times*, and every bummer, loafer, and "dead-beat" in Chicago, interested themselves to force their acquittal.—*Chicago Times.*

Exactly how many newspapers interested themselves to force the acquittal of Lydia Thompson before the grand jury, we would not undertake to say. We hope the Judge will institute an inquiry on that point. But the question we wish to put is this: What right has the *Times* to call anybody else a bummer, a loafer, or a dead-beat?

"Throw a fool's cap into a crowd," etc.—the adage tells us that the rightful owner will get it. We beg to assure the Peoria *Transcript* that when we wrote about a certain class of country newspapers, in reply to the Galesburg *Free Press* and its declaration of independence, we had no intention to include the *Transcript*. We regret that it should have considered itself included.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Pekin Agricultural and Mechanical Association has been formally organized, with capital stock fixed at $50,000, and Benj. S. Prettyman as President.

Tuttle, the young man who was subjected to lynch law at Venice, is collecting evidence upon which to base a prosecution of those persons who maltreated him.

President Reed, of Shurtleff College, tendered his resignation on Wednesday; and it was accepted by the Board of Trustees, to take effect on the 21st of April. Dr. Bulkley was appointed to preside over the institution from that date until the regular annual meeting of the Trustees in June next.

IOWA.

A young lady in Iowa, wanting to commit suicide in as pleasant a way as possible, made a nice [illegible].

[illegible] Senate was called to order, the Doorkeeper announced, "Message from the House," and Miss Mary E. Spencer, Engrossing Clerk of that body, appeared and modestly said, "Mr. President." That officer replied, "Miss Clerk," and Miss Spencer proceeded to read in a clear and distinct voice a message from the House in relation to certain bills which had passed that body. At the conclusion of the message, the senators approved of this first official act performed by a woman in the Iowa Senate, by a general clapping of hands."

The Cedar Rapids *Times* says:

"At Norway, Benton County, a few days ago, some persons discovered what they took to be a human body suspended from the limb of a tree on Prairie Creek, about half a mile distant. A small telescope confirmed the terrible apprehension. The inhabitants of the village were alarmed, and a Coroner's jury was summoned, which, with the village physician at the head, and fully prepared with ladders, ropes, &c., for getting the body down, proceeded to the scene, followed by nearly all the inhabitants of the village. Arriving near the place where the body was suspended, the Justice, acting as Coroner, halted the jury, when each uncovered his head and stood in solemn silence in the presence of a fellow-creature who had rushed so rashly into the deep abyss of dark and dread uncertainties. The gentleman who carried the ladder leaned it against the side of the tree, and, as he slowly ascended, a fervent petition was breathed by the awe-struck crowd, the physician acting as chaplain. The gentleman delegated to ascend the tree and let the body down had got about half-way up the ladder, when, looking up, he discovered that, instead of a spiritless body of flesh and blood, the object of their solicitude was a straw man, so admirably arranged as to cheat the oldest man alive, without a very close inspection. They say that the 'Squire, the doctor, and the man who carried the ladder, used harsh language which would be drawing it very mildly,—too mildly indeed for the importance of the occasion and the genuineness of the sell."

INDIANA.

An Indiana couple separated because the husband declined to take the wife to the theatre.

Simpson Osborne, in Greene County, lost five children in forty-eight hours from spotted fever.

Plate glass is made in New Albany.

Mrs. Rachel Snell, of Ohio County, detected her husband, the other day, in the act of bestowing a kiss upon the maid of all work; whereupon the madam took dire revenge by casting a pailful of boiling water upon the unhappy pair. They were seriously injured by the bath, but will recover.

At Lafayette, the other evening, a woman was married to a man old enough to be her father. She had had two husbands previously, one of whom committed suicide, and the other is in the Penitentiary.

The Greenfield *Commercial* says:

"William Dunn, teacher of the school in the Judkin District, about four and a half miles north-west of this place, killed Theodore Gant, one of his scholars, at noon of Tuesday last, under the following circumstances: Young Gant had the crook of a parasol handle sticking in his boot-top, and the teacher told him to take it out. Gant, thinking that the teacher had no right to control him in such a matter, during recess of school, refused to do so, and the teacher attacked him, which Gant repelled by holding up a stick of wood between himself and the teacher. Gant then threw down the stick of wood, went to his seat, and continued eating his dinner. After looking at him for a moment, the teacher said to a small scholar near him, 'Give me that poker and I'll kill the d—d ——,' adding an indecent epithet. The boy handed him the poker, when he walked deliberately over to where Gant was sitting, and struck him on the head just above the forehead. Gant walked home, but was unable to speak, and walked the floor for some time, when he went to bed, and about 6 o'clock in the evening died in convulsions. His mother knew nothing of what was the trouble until about half an hour before he died, when one of the school children told the story. A writ was issued for the arrest of Dunn, and he was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday morning."

MICHIGAN.

At a recent spiritual "sitting" in the Smith Settlement, St. Clair County, Mich., the devil was called to appear, whereupon an individual about six feet high, clothed in solemn black to the ends of his fingers, from which protruded fearful-looking claws, made his appearance at the door and entered the room in a menacing attitude. Some of those present went into ecstasies of fear, and rushed pell-mell from the house, leaving their hats behind.

MINNESOTA.

J. W. Crippen, agent for Angus Smith & Co., of Milwaukee, who has just returned from a trip among the [illegible] communicates to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* the following statement in regard to wheat now in store at the points named:

	Bushels.
Trempeleau	15,000
Winona	500,000
Fountain City	60,000
Alma	80,000
Buffalo City	10,000
Minneiska	150,000
Lake City	220,000
Wabashaw	100,000
Red Wing	250,000
Reed's Landing	80,000
Prescott	30,000
Point Douglas	15,000
Hastings	250,000
Pine Bend	100,000
Newport	10,000
Warehouses on Lake St. Croix	250,000
Warehouses on Chippewa River	30,000
Warehouses on Minnesota River	400,000
Total	2,420,000

In addition, there are about 25,000 bushels at smaller points, not mentioned, on the Mississippi River. Of flour there are 10,000 barrels on Lake St. Croix, 8,000 barrels at Hastings, and 5,000 barrels at Red Wing. From the other points we have no figures in flour. It is estimated that about the same quantity of wheat remains in the hands of the farmers as in store—on an average—throughout the country adjacent to the points mentioned.

MISSOURI.

It is rumored that James F. Joy has purchased the Missouri Valley Railroad.

POLITICAL.

Montgomery Blair announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District.

John Morrissey's chair is said to be one of the most conspicuous in Congress, because John is never in it.

The Democracy of Newcastle, Del., have determined that they will not ask a negro to vote their ticket, but if a negro asks for one of their tickets they will not rudely refuse to give it to him.

At Sterling, Ill., on Monday last, Mr. Stager was elected Mayor over Mr. Street by 14 majority. The election is contested on the ground of illegal votes having been polled.

The *Missionary Record*, a colored people's publication in Charleston, advocates the sending of two black Representatives and one black Senator to Congress, at the next election in South Carolina.

The Hon. H. C. Childs, formerly of Wheaton, Illinois, now of Denver City, Colorado, recently gave a banquet to the Legislature, at which he was toasted as "the coming man for United States Senator."

The Rochester, N. Y., on the 8th, the Democrats elected the Mayor and Justice of the Peace; and the Republicans elected eleven of the fourteen Supervisors, eight of the fourteen Aldermen, and six of the seven School Commissioners.

Dr. M. B. Baldwin has been re-elected Mayor of Elgin, Ill. At Cedar Falls, Iowa, H. Townsend, Republican, has been elected Mayor by 13 majority. E. A. Wellman has been re-elected Mayor of Waterloo, Iowa.

The Rhode Island Senate has adopted resolutions calling a convention to revise the State Constitution, the delegates to be elected August 3, and the convention to meet September 6. The delegates are to be elected "by citizens of the United States who have resided two years in the State."

John Campbell, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Democratic Association, insisted that the Democracy to succeed must accept the situation, recognize the importance of the colored vote, and nominate the Hon. Salmon P. Chase for President in 1872.

The Republican State Convention in Rhode Island, in Providence, on Tuesday, renominated the present State officers by acclamation. The officers are: Seth Padelford, Governor; Pardon W. Stevens, Lieutenant Governor; John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, Attorney General; Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer.

One hundred and eight Democrats in Williams County, Ohio, have signed a call inviting all "who favor a repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States" to meet on the 19th instant, to select delegates for the Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District.

The canvass for the new constitution in Tennessee is progressing quietly. Some Senators oppose it on the ground that the clause of Article 13, abrogating the ordinances contained in any former constitution, or schedule thereto, will legalize the notes of the Bank of Tennessee and the bonds issued during the war, which were declared void by the amended constitution of 1865.

The vote of New Hampshire, according to the latest returns, is:

Republican—Stearns	34,814
Democrat—Bedel	25,129
Labor Reform—Flint	7,364
Temperance—Barrows	1,157
Total opposition	33,544
Republican majority over all	1,270

Five small towns are yet to be heard from, that gave last year 15 Republican and 58 Democratic votes. It is probable that the majority for Governor Stearns will be about 1,250. The vote is about 68,450; last year it was 67,261.

A mass convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is called to meet at Raleigh, on the 11th of May next. "All good citizens of the State, who regard the Reconstruction acts as a finality, who are friendly to the administration of President Grant, and who are in favor of building up North Carolina and restoring good feeling among all her people, without regard to party," are invited to attend. The Republican State Committee has adopted a resolution "That it is the opinion of this committee that an election should be held in this State on the first Thursday in August next."

The Concord *Patriot* (Democratic) is wrathy over the result of the recent election in New Hampshire. It says:

"Two weeks ago the Labor Reform party is believed to have contained 3,000 or 4,000 voters. Yesterday not over 1,000 of them voted for Flint. The foolish and suicidal action of our State Committee drove them back to their old party, and hence Stearns owes his election to that committee. The treatment which General Bedel has received in this election,—say the treatment which the Democratic party has received,—from the State Committee is infamous. No other word expresses it fully. General Bedel has literally run on his own hook. He has not only had no real aid from that committee, but it has been actively and efficiently employed against him. For thirty days past the managing members of that committee have exerted their influence and directed their efforts to deprive him of the support which was pledged to him by the Democratic party."

It is stated that the Democratic Committee have got a little riled at the anathemas which the *Patriot* is continually hurling at them, and that their Chairman, Samuel B. Page, of Concord, is preparing a counter and defensive document, that will reveal some startling facts, and "make the fur fly" generally. The defence will be made public as soon as approved of by the State Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifty-one of the 711 students at Heidelberg are Americans.

Cigars are now made in some places by machinery.

A soap maker has just given each member of Congress a bar of soap.

Officers of the Prussian army are to be educated in navigation and in the manœuvring of fleets.

The Chaplain of the California Senate has been dismissed for reporting for a sporting paper.

Some New York roughs stole a schooner to convey them to a recent prize-fight.

Paris is going to have a gigantic gymnasium and swimming school, which will cost $800,000.

The Chinese have earned $80,000,000 in California since 1852.

Paper petticoats at fifteen cents, retail, are the latest sensation in Boston.

A [illegible] San Francisco girl broke her parasol [illegible].

The American women in Rome propose to give a masquerade ball for the benefit of the poor of that city.

A goose in Fairfield County, Conn., has laid an egg nine inches round and twelve inches long, weighing five ounces.

One can subsist on bananas at Sierra Leone for three cents a day. Aristocrats pay eight cents a day for board.

The executioner of Paris has been by turns a navy surgeon, a bill broker, a commission merchant, and a guillotinist.

Covington, Ga., shaves men's heads when they get drunk, and anoints the crown with lard and charcoal dust.

Several towns in Vermont have, at the recent elections, elected women as Superintendents of their schools.

The Philadelphia *North American* claims that high rents and other expenses are driving people from New York and Brooklyn to Philadelphia.

An enterprising Yankee woman in London sells pop corn in Soho Bazaar, exhibiting a parchment declaring her to be "corn popper to the royal family."

The *Spectator* praises the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament, saying that it "is, for a wonder, nearly as well written as if it had been composed by a sub-editor."

A hard drinker in Louisiana furnished a party of congenial spirits with a brilliant pyrotechnical exhibition, his breath taking fire from the stove and burning with a bluish flame.

An English burlesque actress has recovered £1,200 from a railway company, having been present at a railway accident, the "concussion" of which prevented her from learning the clog-dance, and generally disabled her for work in her profession.

The Jews of Jerusalem are again in a starving condition, and appeal to Sir Moses Montefiore for assistance. It is asserted that [illegible] distributed among them does not [illegible] condition. They live in idleness [illegible] the verge of starvation when [illegible] distributed among them [illegible].

A Justice in Kent, R. I., [illegible] three liquor cases in which the [illegible] clearly proved, on representations [illegible] for the defendants that the law [illegible] troublesome, and that the court should set it aside."

The New York *Sun* says: "It is possible that the City of Boston has been run down by a British mail steamer, whose Captain forgot to mention it on his arrival in port. It might be well to ask some of the British Captains if they did not feel a slight jar at any time during their passage."

The following table, just prepared for the Secretary of the Treasury, shows the value of imports from countries in Europe to the United States from 1840 to 1869:

1840 to 1849	$780,916,4[illegible]
1850 to 1859	1,782,790,[illegible]
1860 to 1869	1,982,938,9[illegible]
Total	$4,545,945,9[illegible]

Eli Wilmer, a negro, killed his wife in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. It seems that one of his daughters, 14 years old, has her left arm paralyzed, and, according to the neighbors, Wilmer has been in the habit of beating her. She ran into the house, and her mother, hearing her cries, came down stairs and attempted to interfere in behalf of the child, but, in return, received a blow from her husband which knocked her down and killed her instantly.

A man in Sacramento city has sued a savings bank for one thousand dollars deposited by his wife, who died recently. The wife deposited the money in her own name, with an order that in the event of her death the amount should be paid to a certain reverend father of the Catholic Church, in trust for the benefit of her children. The bank refuses to pay the money to the husband without an order of the court.

An association in New Orleans has adopted resolutions declaring that the conduct of some of its members "who took it upon themselves" to introduce the colored Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana at a recent ball given by them was "a crime against the association, a gross violation of decency, and a malicious and unwarranted act." And they close up with a declaration that those members of the association "be forever expelled."

There is a small greyhound at Greenfield, who is very fond of dolls. The little girls in the family of his master sometimes allowed him to carry their dolls around the parlor in his mouth, and he went through the operation wagging his tail with great vigor. One day, an older sister made a doll expressly for the greyhound, and made him understand that it was his own property. At once he ran off and hid it where it could not be found. Several days after, seeing the children playing with their dolls, he begged to be let out of the house. He went directly to a corner of the yard where he had buried his doll like a bone, dug it up, shook it free from dirt, and rejoined the group in the house with his pet in his mouth, and his tail more active than ever.

At the funeral of a man in Blackburn, England, recently, his widow was observed to weep bitterly and to hold her right hand under her left breast, as if for the purpose of suppressing those heart-felt emotions that are sometimes evidenced in paroxysms of uncontrollable grief. She lingered by her husband's grave-side until the officiating minister and most of the mourners had retired from the spot, when suddenly she drew something from underneath her cloak, which proved to be her late husband's clogs, bound at the sides. These she threw into the open grave, exclaiming, "Heer, tay thees wi the, for tha's punshed mi wi um oft enough."

Most people, if asked whether more rain fell annually in New York or London, would reply unhesitatingly in the latter. But the figures are 25 inches for London and 45.00 inches for New York. The two extremes of considerable cities are St. Petersburg and Vera Cruz respectively; the mean rain fall in the first being 17.65, and in the second 183 inches per annum. In San Francisco, despite its "rainy season," the average fall is precisely that of London. It is said that the heaviest amount known to be received by any part of the world drops on the Khassia Hills, to the northwest of Calcutta, and is equal to 600 inches annually. Rarely or never does rain descend on Zahara, and no day passes without it on Juan Fernandez.

ARKANSAS.

Answers to Inquirers, and Advice to Immigrants.

The Feeling Toward Northern People.

Arkansas at Washington.

Land Grabs.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LITTLE ROCK, March [illegible].

To judge from the letters received by your correspondent, from every part of the great Northwest, it is evident that, among the readers of THE TRIBUNE at least, there is much of a spirit of inquiry pertaining to Arkansas. In fact, were I to undertake to answer even a tithe of the letters received, I must needs open a special office—a sort of an immigration agency of my own. Now, though having something of a brotherly feeling for my special patrons, and disposed to accommodate one and all, I must, perforce, in self-defence, confine myself to general topics, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, as heretofore. Those solicitous for more specific information are referred to the Hon. I. M. Lewis, Commissioner of Immigration at Little Rock, who will not only furnish a pamphlet upon the resources of the State, but, as he employs several clerks for that special purpose gladly answer all inquiring friends. To do so myself is simply out of the question.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Some of the inquiries propounded, however, are amusing and suggestive enough. One anxious individual in Iowa wants to know if he could do well with a capital of $50,000. One near Freeport, Ill., desires to learn of the chances in the "tin and hardware line," but seems anxious about the peaceable intentions of the reconstructed, as he wants a location where he "would stand a fair chance to die a natural death." [He has dreamed of Arkansas tooth-picks, without a doubt.] One from Michigan wants to know "what is the best manner in which to emigrate," while another from Indiana asks for information as to how much can be made farming "by the hand," and so on, to a widow, who, having some means and desiring a home in the South on account of her health, writes from Wisconsin asking, among other things, "if it is true that Northern ladies are ostracised in society." [Query—Is she anxious to marry?]

Now, to the gentleman with $50,000 to invest in planting, I would say I could cite him to several persons who, commencing two and three years since with less than half his capital, have netted more than $30,000 from each crop, while their plantations in the meantime have more than trebled in value.

To the Illinoisan, so anxious to die a natural death, I would give the assurance that, outside the pretensions to the contrary notwithstanding, so far from our natives being a species of semi-barbarians, doting on Derringers and Arkansas toothpicks, no more peaceable community exists than here. To be sure it cannot be said that the people are over-zealous in manifestations of a deep and abiding love for the Radicals. Candor, however, compels me to say that, making all due allowance for reminiscences of the "late unpleasantness," and considering in its proper light the far from flattering picture of Northern Republicanism presented in the persons of many who were adventurers at best, with neither brains nor moral worth, that have managed to foist themselves, as so many leeches, upon the tax-payer, who is disfranchised, and who, while generally renegade Democrats themselves, drown all complaint with the old, stale cry of "Rebel," and "Ku-Klux," it is to be wondered that far more ill feeling does not manifest itself than is seen. As it is, however, "Illinoisan" will find all disposed to let him "paddle his own canoe," and more he cannot ask. To inquirers [illegible] I would say, by all means come in parties of six to ten or twelve families. By thus settling in a body, each settler having a few acres for purposes of gardening, etc., about his house, while his main farm lies just outside, and thus congregating the whole number of families in a compact settlement, nine out of ten of all the vexatious troubles and inconveniences attendant upon settlement in the South are overcome at once. There is thus a church and school house available for all, as well as the pleasure of being all the time in the society of one's friends. Besides all this, it is far cheaper, as so many things like a cotton gin, press, &c., can be made to do for all. Such a settlement is now, in fact, forming on the line of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, the members of which are from Michigan. Two or three parties left here, also, a few days since, prospecting for a similar settlement, from near Nauvoo, in Illinois.

As to the inquiries of the Indianian, I have but to say that here, as in Indiana, it all depends on the man. I can, however, point him to several blacks who, working on shares, netted for themselves $500 to $900. This, too, was over and above their keeping. The ordinary calculation for a good hand is ten acres of cotton, averaging a bale of 400 pounds to the acre, with corn, fodder, and other "truck" sufficient for the keeping of the hand and his mules. From this Indianian can calculate the profits of planting to suit himself.

The case of the Wisconsin widow who, desiring [illegible] the "City of Roses," but feels solicitous upon the matter of being ostracised in society, is also easily disposed of in a manner that, I trust, will quiet her fears, and probably afford considerable of consolation as well. That there is manifest, in certain localities and circles, much of a disposition to ostracise those not to the manor born, is too true to be denied. It is, however, almost wholly confined to those of the female sex. To be sure there is occasionally found one of the played-out relics of a defunct chivalry who presumes to turn up his nose in affected contempt when speaking of the hated Yankees. Such, however, are generally seen in the person of that long haired specimen of the *genus homo* peculiar to the hospital nooks of an old-time aristocracy, now fortunately nearly extinct, whose constant boastings of his ancestors reminds one of the Irishman's comparison with "A sprig of potatoes—the merit all under ground;" or of such, too cowardly to fight, as shirked the issues of the war, and only showed their readiness for battle after the true and manly portion of community were thoroughly whipped. Aside from such specimens as these, there are few Southerners, indeed, that allow themselves to make much display of those feelings of hatred for the Northern people with which they are generally credited.

With the ladies, however (dear, spiteful creatures, that they are), the case is far different. Unlike the men, they either cannot give up the issues of the war, or dissemble less in making their true feelings manifest before the world. Perchance, the associations of business on the one hand, and the utter dissimilarity of tastes on the other, have much to do in the case; or it may be that, whereas the man, giving way to the force of reasoning and recognizing the stern logic of events, philosophically bows to its decree, the woman, true to her nature, remains firm in her original convictions [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] the position. So far from the above being a matter of disinterested friendship for Judge Caldwell on the part of the ring, however, it is looked upon here [illegible] for [illegible] Judge Caldwell being a [illegible] for the Supreme Bench, while the Circuit Judgeship,—I have it from his own lips—he does not want at all. Being the surplus of a Judge, however, that cannot be used for political purposes the ring, and especially Governor Clayton, as reported, proposes to get him out of the way. He is, therefore, to be promoted, to make room for Judge Story, who, going it on his punk, [illegible] high [illegible] through Governor Clayton the ring for the place. There is, however, [illegible] aspirant, in the person of Judge Searl, our State Circuit Judge, who, barring the [illegible] of Judge Storey, is the favorite of the ring.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON LAND GRANT.

Another matter to be looked after by the Governor and the ring is that of the land grant of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Some sixteen years or more since, this line received a grant of some 1,300,000 acres from the General Government. Originally granted to the State in trust, it was in turn conveyed to the railroad company. In course of time, as President of the road and Trustee, it came into the hands of General Brayman, who gave a deed of trust upon the whole to secure several millions of bonds. It is believed that a million or more of these bonds were issued pursuant to the deed of trust, and are somewhere in existence still. The road remains unbuilt. Some twenty miles were finished in Missouri, built, as understood, with Missouri bonds. So much of the land, of course, played out, as have also large quantities, as reported, sold in Arkansas, the title to which will be good—*when the road is built*, or would be if the grant were not about to expire. As the grant, however, expires in April, something must be done. It is understood that a new bill is in process of manipulation, proposing to renew the grant to a new company pledged to build the road. Such a pledge has been already in existence for nearly twenty years, and no road built as yet. To show that there is, at least, an appearance of a "nigger in the fence," it is but necessary to say that the old Cairo and Fulton charter cannot be invalidated for some 300 years. The Cairo & Fulton Road also has a claim to three millions of State aid, which cannot be turned over to a new company, save upon the consent of the old. The old company, therefore, or rather General Brayman, who long since gobbled it up, has the charter, with its right of way and the State aid. Of course no new organization can build without the right of way. A reconveyance of the land, however, throws overboard the old deed of trust of the Cairo & Fulton Company, [illegible].

[illegible]

WHO KILLED THE CONFEDERACY?

E. A. Pollard's Answer.

To the Editor of the New York [illegible]

[illegible]

TROUBLE FOR THE ERIE RING.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

A California Spring, and the Prospect of the Season.

Changes and Progress.

Persecution of the Chinese.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.

Six months have passed away since last I sat at this same desk writing for THE TRIBUNE. Meantime I have journeyed many thousand miles by land and sea, and looked on many a scene wild and strange, or wonderful in barbaric richness, beneath the glowing skies and amid the luxuriant flowers and foliage of the tropics. Had a lifetime's enjoyable experiences have been crowded into half a year. With body and mind reinvigorated and refreshed, I return once more to home and friends, and resume my accustomed labors with a relish I could not have felt for them a few months since.

CHANGES.

I find California much changed in the few short months since I left—changed in many things. The railroad, then but just fairly completed, is working a mighty change in the whole business and travel of the Pacific coast. Travel has left its old routes, and sought and found a new and better one. We look for a great improvement in trade with the opening of spring at the East. But do your people realize that while you are shivering over your coal and wood fires in the Atlantic and Western States, it is already near summer here, and that now is the best time to visit California? We have not the bountifully supplied fruit markets now to offer you which we will have a few months later in the season, but the roads are good, the spring is far advanced, the rains nearly or quite over, and the country looking magnificently. When I left the shores of California, in September last, all was dull, colored, and dusty and dead-looking around the Bay of San Francisco. I come back now to find the whole landscape brilliantly green, and the country appearing as yours does in June. The grain is fast advancing to yard maturity in many localities, and grass is from six inches to eighteen inches in height in the door-yards of San Francisco. To those who desire to avoid the most [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SEASON.

Two months since there was much anxiety manifested throughout the State of California on the subject of the annual rainfall. The average in this part of the State is twenty-two inches, of which probably twenty inches usually falls between December 1 and March 1. Two thirds of this amount will ensure a crop, and, on a pinch, most of the crops can get on for a year and one-half. This season threatened to be a dry one, and up to within the last fifteen days farmers had long faces. But now it is all right. The crops never looked better than they do to-day over a great portion of the State. The rainfall in San Francisco up to date is between fifteen and sixteen inches, and we can get along without another drop until December next. [illegible]

[illegible]

FILIBUSTERING.

The partisans of General Placido Vega, of Sinaloa, are now at work in this city endeavoring to get up a filibustering expedition, with the ostensible object of separating the five northwestern States of Mexico from that republic, and eventually attaching them to the United States. Vega is known as a man without character, courage, patriotism, or honesty, and such an expedition would be sure to end in the death of all the Americans who are fools enough to join in it. [illegible] and I trust that it may never sail from an American port.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

[illegible]

ST. DOMINGO.

The Vote in Favor of Annexation.

St. Domingo (Feb. [illegible]) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

[illegible]

THE SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Seventh Day of the Spring Term.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Cause of the Court House Catastrophe.

Mr. Day and His Affidavit—Jurisdiction of the Board in Normal School Matters.

Assessments on Bank Stock—Report of the Law Library.

Communication from an Ex-Supervisor—Indignation of Mr. Kearney.

Session of the Special Committee.

Session of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors met, pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the County Court room, President Kearney in the chair. There were present Supervisors Ackhoff, Berg, Bluhm, Boesenberg, Busse (Carter), Bollander, Busse (Fred.), Conley, Clarson, Bolton, Danolds, Gibbs, Gage, Griffin, Gerber, Gray, Holland, Humphrey, Kelly, Lauer, McCaffery, Murphy, Mortimer, Magner, Pahlman, Peters, Mohnet, Reuter, Stevens, Sanders, Tesch, Washington, Waite, Weber, Wrenn, and Waterman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Kearney then left the chair, and Supervisor Danolds, at his request, occupied the chair.

THE COURT HOUSE CALAMITY.

Supervisor WAITE asked that the rules be suspended, and that he have permission to introduce a resolution.

Supervisor CLARK moved that the rules be suspended.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

California Spring, and the Prospect of the Season.

Changes and Progress.

Persecution of the Chinese.

[illegible]

FILIBUSTERING.

The partisans of General Placido Vega, of Sinaloa, are now at work in this city endeavoring to get up a filibustering expedition, with the ostensible object of separating the five northwestern States of Mexico from that republic, and eventually attaching them to the United States. Vega is known as a man without character, courage, patriotism, or honesty, and such an expedition would be sure to end in the death of all the Americans who are fools enough to join in it. [illegible]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Recent Irregularities in the Management—Action of the Baltimore Conference.

From the New York Times, March 13.

[illegible]

"*Resolved*, That, in our judgment, the doubt and dissatisfaction of the Church cannot be removed until the Church is put in possession of the facts as shown in the testimony. [illegible]

"T. M. EDDY, Chairman.
"JOS. B. STITT, Secretary.
"W. S. EDWARDS,
"GEO. HILDT,
"L. F. MORGAN,
"B. A. BROWN,
"L. E. REILEY."

The following was also adopted:

"WHEREAS, In the late investigation of our Book Room affairs in New York, certain facts were developed, [illegible]

ST. DOMINGO.

The Vote in Favor of Annexation.

[illegible]

THE SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Seventh Day of the Spring Term.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Cause of the Court House Catastrophe.

Mr. Day and His Affidavit—Jurisdiction of the Board in Normal School Matters.

Assessments on Bank Stock—Report of the Law Library.

Communication from an Ex-Supervisor—Indignation of Mr. Kearney.

Session of the Special Committee.

SESSION OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Supervisors met, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the County Court room, President Kearney in the chair. There were present Supervisors Ackhoff, Berg, Bluhm, Boesenberg, Busse (Carl), Bohlander, Busse (Fred.), Conley, Clinton, Dolton, Danolds, Gibbs, Gage, Griffin, Gerber, Gray, Holland, Humphrey, Kelly, Lauer, McCaffery, Murphy, Morrison, Magner, Pahlman, Peters, Rollnot, Sauter, Stevens, Sanders, Teson, Worthington, Waite, Weber, Wrenn, and Waterman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Kearney then left the chair, and Supervisor Danolds, at his request, occupied the chair.

THE COURT HOUSE CALAMITY.

Supervisor WAITE asked that the rules be suspended, and that he have permission to introduce a resolution.

Supervisor CLARK moved that the rules be suspended.

The motion was agreed to.

Supervisor WAITE then read the following preamble and resolution, and moved their adoption:

WHEREAS, A part of the roof of the east wing of the Court House has fallen and greatly damaged said building; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed to inquire into and investigate the cause of said accident, and, also, into the whole matter of the materials, workmanship, permanency, and safety of all the public buildings erected, or in process of erection, by Cook County; and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to call to their assistance competent architects and civil engineers, and that they report to this Board immediately the result of their investigations, with such recommendations as to them shall then seem proper.

Supervisor SANDERS said Mr. Rose, the architect, had sent in a communication, and he thought it ought to be read before the resolution was adopted.

Supervisor WAITE did not think it necessary. The people expected the Board to take some action on the matter immediately. He moved that the communication be submitted to the committee mentioned in the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted, and the Chair announced as the committee Supervisors Waite, Gibbs, Dolton, McCaffery, Waterman, Worthington, and Stevens.

Supervisor SANDERS thought Mr. Rose's communication ought to, at least, be read.

The CLERK then read as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the serious accident to the roof of your new building—east wing of the Court House—I desire the most thorough and searching investigation to be made by competent, impartial men for builders. I have ordered the snow removed from the standing portion of the roof and wreck, and also ordered the debris removed from the wreck, and, in conference with the committee now investigating the west wing, I think it unnecessary to strip the slate from the standing portion of the roof, as it is believed that portion remaining may be saved. Respectfully submitted.

ROSS, Superintendent.

The communication was referred to the committee.

REQUESTING THE SALE OF A PAUPER'S HOUSE.

Supervisor CLARK presented a communication from F. A. Parver, asking that a house and lot, at 199 Larrabee street, owned by a woman now in the Poor House, be sold, and the funds derived be applied to paying her board.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

THE RECENT ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

A communication was read from the Board of Police, calling attention to the report of Superintendent Kennedy on the escape of Bartley Cummings from the County Jail, to the insecure condition of that institution, and to the danger of prisoners escaping.

The communication was placed on file.

MR. DAY'S AFFIDAVIT.

The CLERK then read the following communication:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

GENTLEMEN: The following questions were put by Mr. Humphrey to the Investigating Committee on Thursday last: "How did you come into the possession of E. N. Day's affidavit? Was he a voluntary informer?" [illegible]

[illegible]

E. N. DAY.

Supervisor HUMPHREY said he he said nothing about a "Blue Island lie."

Supervisor CLARK moved to place it on file.

Supervisor HUMPHREY moved to lay it on the table.

Supervisor MORRISON moved to refer it to the Committee of Nine, with power to act.

Supervisor WAITE seconded the motion.

The last motion was carried, and the communication was so referred.

BILLS ALLOWED.

A report of the Judiciary Committee on the payment of a bill for arresting a fugitive from justice was adopted.

JURISDICTION.

Supervisor HOLLAND asked what the Judiciary Committee had done on the question of the jurisdiction of the two committees on the Normal School. He would like to hear the report.

Supervisor ALLEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Robert Clark in regard to the rights and duties of the Board of Supervisors, and also the rights and duties of the Board of Education, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report [illegible]

The report was accepted and filed.

FACETIOUSNESS.

Supervisor ALLEN was about to read another communication when some one requested the Clerk to read it. Mr. Allen said it was a production of his own, and no one else, he thought, could translate it. [Laughter.]

Supervisor WAITE begged the Judge to put on more steam.

A facetious Supervisor moved that a committee of three be appointed to decipher the cacography.

JURISDICTION OF ASSESSORS.

Supervisor ALLEN, from the Judiciary Committee, then read the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution in regard to the jurisdiction of the Assessors elected at the last general election, and their predecessors, &c., having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that we have examined the law in regard to the subject matter of said resolution, and are unanimous in the opinion that the Board of Supervisors have no jurisdiction in the premises, but it is a question that must be settled by the courts, on the application of the Assessors themselves—in which opinion the Law Institute concur after full investigation of the same. Your committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report was ordered on file.

ASSESSMENTS OF BANK STOCK.

Supervisor ALLEN read the following:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

The Executive Committee of the Law Institute has had under consideration the question submitted to it by the Board of Supervisors as to the validity of the taxes for the year 1869 against the shares of stock in certain banks in the town of South Chicago. [illegible]

LAMBERT TREE, President.

Supervisor CLARK called for the reading of the opinion a second time, as the Clerk would probably know the road through it the second time better than the first.

Supervisor GIBBS moved to refer it to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Supervisor CLARK insisted on the second reading.

It was so read.

Supervisor ALLEN paid a feeling tribute to the Law Institute, and said that learned body sent a copy of the opinion to the reporters for their convenience. He moved the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Equalization of Taxes be, and it is hereby, instructed to ascertain the actual value of the shares of the petitioning banks, and at what per cent of such actual value they should be assessed, in order to make them bear the same proportion of taxation as all other property in this county, and report the same to this board without delay.

Supervisor WAITE moved as a substitute that the Committee on Equalization of Taxes take the opinion of the Law Institute as their guide, and act upon it in the cases of banks, insurance companies, and all similar institutions. If those bodies united against the county and would not pay their taxes, they would stop the county machinery.

Supervisor ALLEN accepted the substitute.

Supervisor DOLTON said the Committee on Equalization of Taxes had enough to do without re-assessing the county. They would not have time to examine all the petitions that might come before them. If persons did not like the amount of taxes assessed upon them, they had a remedy at law.

Supervisor ALLEN thought they might as well spend a week on that as on any other subject. There should be an equal assessment all over the county or district. Taxation should be uniform.

Supervisor Waite's motion was adopted, and the opinion was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

The special committee of five reported progress, applied for further time, and got it.

MORE ABOUT CORRUPTION.

The CLERK read the following:

To the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I am surprised that you appear to [illegible]

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, Ex-Supervisor.

Supervisor MORRISON moved to refer to the committee of five.

Supervisor GERBER hoped the communication would be referred to the committee of nine.

Supervisor ACKHOFF moved to refer to the committee of five.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT begged them not to refer it to the nine, as they had enough to do to keep them going until June.

Supervisor GIBBS moved to lay on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for.

The motion to lay on the table was defeated by 48 to 5.

Supervisor KEARNEY thought that all matters pertaining to the Normal School should be referred to the committee of five. He read the resolution under which that committee was formed, and then spoke as follows: And I here say that I am more than astonished that this board would receive a communication from an individual named Day, and have it referred to the committee of nine. I am more than astonished when that resolution is not only on the records but in the books that are in the hands of every member; and I cannot but express my surprise and indignation that this communication from an individual named Day, who, I shall satisfy you, each and every one of you, is not only a man entirely unworthy of belief, but—

Supervisor MORRISON. I rise to a point of order. Is the gentleman speaking to the point?

Supervisor KEARNEY. I am speaking to the point, and I have a right to speak. I here again repeat my surprise and indignation that the communication from that individual, who has given you a sworn affidavit against me, and which is now in the hands of the committee of five, should come in again with another communication, and it be referred to the committee of nine. Why not let this committee of five wind this matter up. Am I not here all the time? Have I ever left the city for a moment during the past three, six, nine, or twelve months? Am I not to be found at a moment's notice? Am I not ready to give my history of the case? And now to-day a communication comes in from that individual and it is referred to the committee of nine. Sir, everything in reference to this Normal School, in reference to the location of the school at that place, to receiving money or land, I insist on its being referred to the committee of five. I therefore hope that this communication of Supervisor McDermott's will be treated with respect and referred to the committee of five, and that this board will reconsider their action and take the communication of Mr. Day to the committee of nine.

Supervisor WAITE thought a great deal of latitude had been allowed Mr. Kearney; that he was wrong in saying the committee was dodging in not receiving the communication of Day.

Mr. KEARNEY said he didn't say so.

Mr. Morrison's resolution to refer to the committee of five was carried.

ALL O. K.

The Lake street and County Line road was reported in good order.

NORMAL SCHOOL AGAIN.

Supervisor WAITE thought all citizens who knew anything regarding the Normal School swindle, as it was called, should have the opportunity to testify to anything they know regarding the culpability or criminality of any one who was implicated in the job.

Supervisor HUMPHREY objected to the gentleman talking when nothing was before the house.

Supervisor WAITE hoped that all persons having evidence to give would be invited to come before the committee.

NOT EXCUSED.

Supervisor GIBBS asked to be excused from serving on the Building Committee. He moved that Supervisor Clark be substituted for him.

Supervisor CLARK, from motives of delicacy, declined.

Supervisor GIBBS was not excused.

ON ADJOURNMENT.

Supervisor McCAFFERY moved that they adjourn until Tuesday.

Supervisor CLARK said that on account of the accident to the Court House they should remain in session until the matter was investigated and adjusted.

Supervisor ACKHOFF expressed the same opinion.

It was moved to adjourn until June.

It was moved to adjourn until this morning.

It was moved to adjourn until Thursday.

THE CALAMITY AGAIN.

Supervisor CLARK thought the committee on the accident should consult with the Board of Public Works, and co-operate with them in the matter of investigation.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON thought they should get the opinion of competent architects and builders on the accident.

Supervisor GIBBS said they would do so.

Supervisor ALLEN said a satisfactory report could not be made on the casualty in less than two days. Were they boys or were they men? If they were men, let them adjourn until Thursday morning, and get the report of wise men. They should find out where the fault was, and when they found the person to blame, let them say unto him, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." Let them search for the hidden cause, if there was any, and if there was an apparent one, let them hunt it up.

Supervisor HOLLAND moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. to-day.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT was in favor of 10 a. m. to-day.

Supervisor HOLLAND made a speech.
Supervisor HUMPHREY made a speech.
Supervisor HOLLAND made a speech.
Supervisor GIBBS made a speech.
Supervisor HUMPHREY made a speech.

The CHAIR, by mistake, put the motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock this morning, which passed.

It was amended so as to make the time 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SESSION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

FIRST MEETING.

The special committee of five appointed by the Board of Supervisors to examine the charges of alleged corruption in connection with the location of the Normal School, met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment. Present: Supervisors Waite, Busse, Morrison, Clark, and Schweer.

Mr. CAULFIELD stated that Mr. Sherwin was not present, and he had not been able to procure him. His testimony was the same as that of Mr. McMahon.

Mr. KEARNEY said he desired to bring in additional testimony.

Mr. CAULFIELD explained that he was no prosecutor, and there was no contest between him and Mr. Kearney. He had in the first place appeared involuntarily.

Mr. KEARNEY said he was charged with bribery and corruption, and it had to be proved. If the matter was not settled in the board it must be carried to the courts. He intended to justify himself in the eyes of friends and constituents.

The committee then adjourned till 12 o'clock.

SECOND MEETING.

At that hour they reassembled and examined Mr. Joseph Sherwin, who was in the office, and who testified to the same facts that Mr. McMahon did, excepting the words about Kearney's ability to control five votes were said before Caulfield came in. He was more positive as to words than to dates.

Mr. CAULFIELD did not know that he had any more witnesses to call to corroborate his statement. If he found any, he would submit them.

Supervisor MORRISON said other people said they knew something, but they would not come.

Mr. CAULFIELD said his motive for giving the lot was that after he told Kearney that the conversation was a joke, Kearney taunted him with trying to get out of the matter under the plea that it was a joke. That touched his pride, and he at once replied that he should not say that of him. That was his reason for giving the lot—not in consideration of anything Kearney had done or agreed to do, but that he might never state that Caulfield had backed out of anything. It would have been used to show that Caulfield was not to be relied upon, and would back out of his promise. To prevent that, he gave the lot. He also thought if Kearney, under those circumstances, would take the lot, it would furnish the evidence of Kearney's conduct in the transaction of public affairs. He thought that at the time. He did not regard anything said in a joke as a promise. He never told anyone he would give Kearney a lot if the school was located at Englewood. He did not suppose he would have taken a lot. He never promised to give any lot for the location, except in a joke. If Mr. Kearney had come to see him privately about the matter, he might have had a different impression. Even when Mr. O'Hara met him in the street he thought it was a joke.

Mr. KEARNEY affirmed that he never had the remotest idea of receiving anything from Mr. Caulfield for anything done. He went to get the lot on account of his talk with Mr. O'Hara. He never sought the lot.

Mr. CAULFIELD said Mr. Kearney demanded it on the ground of the promise.

Mr. KEARNEY was still of the opinion he could not have said he commanded a certain number of votes. He might, in his jocular way, have said he had controlled some votes.

Mr. SHERWIN inferred that he could control five votes.

Mr. KEARNEY was still of the impression that this occurred after Englewood had been selected.

The committee adjourned till 4, in order to hear additional testimony from Mr. Kearney.

THIRD MEETING.

They reassembled at that hour, Mr. Busse in the chair; present, Messrs. Schweer, Morrison, and Clark.

A paper was read signed by Mr. McDermott, of the Board of Supervisors, stating that it was known that the Englewood people raised a purse, and about August 8, Supervisor Gerber told him of it, and that there was $100 for him. He replied angrily he would not take it. He now wanted to have it investigated, and to know what Mr. Gerber did with the $100.

Mr. GERBER stated that after the school was located, Mr. McDermott, on his own account, did some surveying to determine the levels. One of the Board of Trustees of Lake said they did not want to employ Mr. McDermott. He was not sent by the board, but went for his own satisfaction. This was Daniel Burkie. He went on to say that Mr. McDermott would not do; but was following him up. Had they not better make him an allowance? Supervisor Gerber wanted to know how it was to be done? The board had no money to do the matter with, and had not employed Mr. McDermott. Mr. Burkie said that he might get the money from those living in the vicinity. Mr. Burkie came again, and told Gerber he had not yet collected anything, but to tell McDermott he soon would get it. One day Gerber met McDermott, and said to him that his friends at Englewood wanted him to say that, in consideration of his services, they would show their friendship for him by giving him $100. Mr. McDermott said that would not do. Mr. Gerber said this was not meant as a bribe for the location of the school, which was in March. He did not want it that was all right. Then McDermott said he would do some surveying for him. Gerber took it for granted his duty was done, and said no more. In Council, McDermott said to Mr. Albert Colvin, of the town of Lake, that Gerber had promised him compensation for his services about the Englewood school, and if he did not do what he promised, he would make a stink in the board. He had promised $100. This man came and informed Gerber, who told him the case, and Gerber told him to tell McDermott that the sooner he made the stink the better, and that he would be paid nothing. He had never asked McDermott to vote or influence any vote, for he was always for Englewood. He never knew of any money. He had at Englewood to influence the location. He had no knowledge that any member of the old board voted for Englewood.

Mr. ALBERT COLVIN was examined, and corroborated the statement of Mr. Gerber concerning the conversation with Mr. McDermott.

Mr. KEARNEY stated that he could not then get his witnesses. If he could not produce them the next day he would close his case.

The committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

A CARD FROM MR. VAN OSDEL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

With your permission, I promise the readers of your paper a reply to your article of to-day. I will undertake to prove the correctness of the certificate I gave several months since, and that, therefore, your strictures and denunciations are as unjust as it is possible to make them. I would answer to-day; but prefer to wait the action of the committee investigating the causes of the falling of the roofs. Very truly yours,

MARCH 14, 1870. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

We shall await Mr. Van Osdel's communication with interest, and also with equanimity. We trust he will not stop short at the roofs, but go on and tell us the dimensions and composition of the foundations of the new wings of the Court House, and state whether he considers them sufficient.

Mr Russell Smith will publish, immediately, a "Book on the Arms of Most Families of the Name of Smith." This work, by Mr. Sydney Grazebrook, is compiled from the Harleian MSS. and other sources.

THE COURTS.

The Decisions Made on the General Tax Warrant.

Action Against Justice Winship—Damages Laid at $10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

TAX MATTERS.

The points decided by the Court (Gary J.) in the course of its adjudication upon the general tax warrant, were substantially as follows:

1. It was objected that there were no Assessors in fact or in law, for the city of Chicago in 1869. It was contended that the statute provides for the creation of a certain number of assessment districts, by the Tax Commissioner, with the approval of the Common Council, and that an Assessor shall be appointed for each of such districts. It was shown that the Tax Commissioner, with the approval of the Common Council, divided the city into eight districts, and the Council elected only three Assessors, following the natural division of the city. Held, that these three Assessors were lawfully elected as for all the property of the city, and that the law only required one Assessor for each of the natural divisions of the city.

2. It was objected that the Assessors did not visit each person, or corporation required to list personal property, and require them to make such list and swear to it, but that the Assessors did visit all the real estate and assess it carefully at its value, so that the burden of taxation on real estate was out of proportion and too great. Held, that the failure to examine into the value of personal property was no legal objection to a tax imposed upon real estate, it not being the duty of the Assessor to call upon each person for a list of his real estate.

3. It was objected that the statute of 1869 provided that there should be designated by the Common Council, in December, 1868, a German newspaper, and that there should be elected a corporation printer, who should publish all the ordinances and notices of public matters required by statute to be published. It was shown that no printer was elected, but that the former city printer kept on under the old contract, and about the 11th of March the Common Council provided a compensation to be paid, and that compensation being accepted, a contract was executed after this action was brought. Held, that this was a sufficient compliance with the law.

4. It was shown that the resolution designating a corporation printer for 1868, after it had passed the Council, was entered upon the records of the city, but that after that time all positive knowledge of its whereabouts was lost, and the Mayor could not positively state that he had ever seen it, although he had an impression that he had seen and approved it. The resolution is lost. Held, that there is sufficient proof of the existence of the resolution and of its passage.

5. It was objected that certain portions of the ordinance levying taxes were indefinite and did not sufficiently designate the purpose for which the tax was levied. Held otherwise.

6. The appropriation ordinance was proffered in evidence, and it was objected that large amounts of the appropriations designated in that ordinance are not authorized by law, and that the ordinance is insufficient to base a tax levy upon. Among other things it was offered to prove that $25,000 appropriated as a contingent fund, to be paid out on the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, was intended for purposes other than those permitted by law. The offer was to show by parole testimony that there is a "provincial usage about the Court House" by which the phrase "contingent fund" is defined to mean "stealage." Held, that the ordinance making appropriations has no part in the case.

7. It was tendered to prove that since the assessment lists had been completed, and since they had been placed in the hands of the Collector, alterations had been made by the Assessor and Tax Commissioners; and also that large amounts had been abated from the assessments and taxes of certain parties, upon abatement vouchers issued by the Comptroller or Tax Commissioners. Held, that it is incompetent excepting by the records.

8. It was objected to the meeting of the Assessors to revise the assessment that their meetings were held from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5, while the usual business hours in Chicago (excepting in the offices of the Comptroller and City Clerk) so far as the proof was offered, are from 9 or 10 until from 3 to 5, without intermission. The objection was that the Board of Assessors are by statute required to continue in session during the business hours of each and every day, for a period of twenty successive days. Held, that this was a sufficient compliance with the statute.

TAX JUDGMENTS.

Sidewalks on east side of Cottage Grove avenue, from Twenty-ninth street to Egan avenue.

Opening an alley from Goethe street to Division street, and midway between LaSalle and Clark streets.

Opening Jackson street, from Leavitt to Hoyne; excepting as to property where objections were made.

For nine lamp posts on Clinton street, from Madison to Jackson.

WARRANTS WITHDRAWN.

Curbing and paving Indiana avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

Opening alley in Block 44, School Section Addition to Chicago, running north and south from Van Buren to Tyler street, and midway between Clinton and Jefferson streets.

DECREE OF PARTITION.

Christian Gerbing v. Franz Gerbing et al. Decree of partition of part of Lots 194 and 195 in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, beginning at a point on the south line of Lot 195, ninety-nine feet from the northwest corner of Wells and Division streets, thence running west thirty-three feet, thence north 133 feet thence east thirty-three feet, and thence south 133 feet to the place of beginning. Estate of Frederick Gerbing, deceased.

ON TRIAL.

John Graham v. William Lee, Alexander Graham, and Stephen C. Walker. Assumpsit. To recover $913.86 alleged to be due to plaintiff for services rendered to defendants, who are declared against as partners, engaged as contractors upon the canal extension on the section near Lemont. The claim is for services as foreman. Case on trial. Defence, a denial for Lee of the alleged co-partnership.

NEW SUITS—INJUNCTION.

Thomas O'Connor, executor, v. Margaret Burns et als. This is a proceeding by the executor of Michael Colloton to restrain the sale, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, of a one-half interest in the schooner Westchester. It is charged that the defendant, Burns, gave an extension of time upon the notes [illegible]

[illegible] Damages laid at $10,000, with capias. This suit results from an old contempt of court case of Justice Winship, the defendant. On the criminal side of the Recorder's Court defendant was fined $100 for oppression in office. The Supreme Court affirmed the finding, and this suit follows.

TRESPASS—A BATTERED WOMAN.

Martha Robinson v. Richard T. Greene. Trespass, with capias. Damages laid at $1,000. This is an action to recover for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on the 15th day of January last. It is charged that there was a beating, as also that defendant threw a stone at plaintiff, and thereby wounded her.

Recorder's Court.

THE CITY BUSINESS.

This court entered upon the call of the city cases pending, and dismissed eighty-nine appeals from Police Court fines, the appellants not appearing to prosecute. *Procedendos* issued for the collection of fines and costs.

The trial of the city causes left upon the docket will commence this morning.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Opposition to Discharge Sustained—Frank E. Higgins, of Chicago; Milton Forbes, of Chicago.

Verdict of Bankruptcy—John M. Dennison and George M. Orris, of Leland, La Salle County.

Petition for Adjudication Dismissed—Philip K. Behrend, of Peru, LaSalle County.

Denial of Bankruptcy Sustained—Lyman Terrys, of Chicago.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Estate of William White. Letters of administration were granted to Caroline W. White (widow) under bond of $12,000.

Estate of Rosalie Grabe. Henry Hang was appointed to administer under bonds of $2,000.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

James A. Hines and Lewis B. Davis v. Joseph G. Stolp. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Daniel A. Jones v. Josiah Bond. Creditor's bill.

Circuit Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMS ILL.

Owing to the sickness of the Hon. E. S. Williams, presiding Judge of this court, there was no session yesterday.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Alexander Scott, a little fellow scarcely knee-high to a grasshopper, was charged with interfering with an officer. It appears that the latter undertook to arrest two young nymphs, when the chivalrous soul of Alexander impelled him to interfere. A row ensued, and the strength of four officers was required to bring the valiant Lilliput under subjection. He was fined $25.

Mike McKinley, the hackman, an account of whose depredations upon Butters' auction store, and assault upon Officer Golden, of Pinkerton's force, was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, was arraigned before the Court, and held for trial in bail of $3,000, for robbery, and in $1,000 on the charge of assault.

The two desperadoes, C. S. Sharpe and R. S. Lillalan, who made the desperate assault upon Jackman Owen Hart, at No. 199 Clark street, were arraigned before the Court, and held for further hearing in ten days, on the charges of assault and robbery. The bail of each was fixed at $10,000.

James Dennis, for robbing Edward Mahoney of $20 in a Prince avenue (Bridgeport) saloon, was held for trial in bail of $500. The affair took place on Sunday night. A portion of the funds was found upon James' person.

In making mention of the shooting scrape between Mrs. and Mr. O'Brien, on Saturday, it was stated that they lived at No. 422 State street. This is a mistake. The shooting took place there, but the parties interested live in some other locality.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

John Watson, *alias* "Peanuts," for interfering with an officer while the latter was engaged in serving a warrant upon parties residing at the corner of Michigan and LaSalle streets, was fined $20.

Samuel P. Wolf, charged with refusing to pull up his horse attached to a sleigh, and thereby injuring a pedestrian, was fined $10.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Officer Walsh, charged with entering the West Side Savings Bank, at night, with a private key, thereby constituting himself a burglar, was arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday morning, and held for trial on the charge of burglary, in bail of $500.

OBITUARY.

Death of E. P. Dwyer.

Yesterday morning the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Edward P. Dwyer, of the firm of E. P. Dwyer & Co., wholesale druggists, were terribly shocked to hear of his sudden death. Mr. Dwyer, though never a very robust man, nevertheless enjoyed general good health, though at times he would, from intense application to business, greatly prostrate his physical system. During last week he was in his ordinary health, complaining only of a slight pain in his head, supposed to be neuralgia. On Sunday he attended church in the forenoon, and in the afternoon drove out in his cutter. All night, without any apparent illness, he rested, and on Monday morning was found in his bed, dead. He leaves a widow and five children, the youngest only a few weeks old. He was devoted to his family, by all of whom he was devotedly loved in return. No words can tell the grief of that stricken household.

Mr. Dwyer came to Chicago, from Pittsburgh, in 1855, and was employed as a clerk in the drug establishment of which he eventually became the head. The firm was then Penton, Robinson & Co. In 1866, the firm was changed to Smith & Dwyer, and in July, 1868, to E. P. Dwyer & Co., the other members of the firm being Messrs. Holand and Stevenson. He was a man of marked character. He had indomitable energy and perseverance; he knew nothing of fatigue, until carried by force from his desk. He was a thorough master of his business, knowing it in all its details. When to these characteristics were added strict personal integrity and a liberal hand and heart, the great success which followed his labors is not so surprising. The same untiring fidelity to business which he showed when a clerk, was not any way less strikingly exhibited when at the head of one of the largest houses in his line of business in Chicago.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 30 Centre avenue, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The cause of death, as stated by Dr. Hay, and confirmed by Dr. Groesbeck, was the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. The clenched hands and contracted muscles gave evidence of a severe struggle for life. His loss will be mourned by all who knew him.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, March 14:

Burnside st, 135 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 24x100 ft, with house; Feb. 1..........$ 2,600

[illegible]

Emerald av, [illegible] Wabansia av, w f, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	1,000
On street bet Larrabee and Orchard sts and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10,500
Archer road, s w cor of Lock st, n f, [illegible] ft; March 12	7,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Lincoln av, s e cor of Dunning st, [illegible] ft, and 169 ft fronting s on Dunning st; March 10	5,500
Davis st, [illegible] ft e of Halsted st, s f, 30x165½ ft; Oct. 9, 1869	1,750
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Wabash av, [illegible] ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 50x177 7-10 ft; Jan. 17	1,250
Oak st, e of Stewart av, s f, [illegible] ft, and [illegible] ft; also, Fitzgerald st, [illegible] ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x125 ft; March 1	5,500

THE FALLEN ROOFS.

Visit of the Architectural Investigating Committee to the West Wing.

After Inspecting the Ruins They Adjourn and Consult with Closed Doors.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed on Saturday by the joint meeting of the Board of Public Works and the Building Committee of the Common Council, to ascertain the cause of the caving in of the roof of the west wing of the Court House, were invited to meet in the office of the Board of Public Works at 11 a. m. yesterday. Mr. E. Burling came in, and was soon followed by Mr. W. W. Boyington and by Mr. J. M. Van Osdel. These gentlemen comprised the architectural portion of the committee. There were two others appointed—Mr. Walter Hattie and Mr. Max Bjorlsberg, neither of whom were in attendance, the former being in some place where the messengers of the Board of Public Works could not find him, and the latter having resigned his position on the committee in order to attend to official duties on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Commissioner Carter, of the Board of Public Works, stated that he had sent for Mr. Paine, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, to take Mr. Bjorlsberg's place; but he had gone East.

Mr. Carter, after some discussion, it was decided to put in that place, City Engineer, on the committee, and that gentleman was notified accordingly.

Another was [illegible] to fill the bill, and Mr. Carter asked Mr. Van Osdel and his brother architects if they knew anybody [illegible] the purpose. They did not seem to know any one; at least they did not suggest any name.

The architectural trio retired to the Secretary's room and talked over the plans and specifications for the roof for about half an hour. So far as could be ascertained, they did not find the plan on which the roof was constructed, and Mr. Lutz, Jr., subsequently stated that it had been constructed without any plan. True, there was a plan of a roof, but it was for a building 80 feet wide, while the west wing is nearly 120 feet wide. That plan did not correspond in the number of principals, nor in many other important particulars with what seemed to be a sectional view of the roof. There were eight principals in one, and only six in the other.

A messenger was sent to Mr. Rose for the plan, but returned without any.

As the plan was not forthcoming, the architects decided to adjourn to the ill-fated building to examine the roof. Mr. Rose was at the building, and so were Messrs. Lutz & Son, the builders of the roof. The former gentleman called attention to the crack near the portico, which Alderman Dixon referred to on Saturday as large enough to admit a man's head. Mr. Rose had forgotten who said it, but expressed the opinion that if the crack would not let in the head it would the brains of the man who made the assertion. The crack was there, however.

That little pleasantry over, the party entered the building and mounted the iron stairway to the top floor, and thence they squeezed themselves out on the ruins of the roof. There were slates, and iron, and bricks mixed up in a mass. Over the corners of the walls hung some tattered portions of what was once a roof, swinging and swaying in the wind, and threatening to come down on very slight provocation. In fact, while the gentlemen were viewing the scene and talking together, a quantity of brick fell from the top of the wall, and warned them against remaining in that unsafe place while the wind was fresh.

There was not much done on the roof—some talking, some explanation from the architect and roof-maker, and some consultation among the committee.

After a quarter of an hour or so among the *debris*, a retreat was effected in safety, everybody getting away unhurt.

Into one of the rooms the gentlemen went, and there viewed that part of the roof that has not come down. The architects consulted with each other, and suggestions were made as to the best means of sustaining the remainder of the roof. The word "buckling" was used frequently, and one of the rafters or something was said to have "buckled." The word did not seem to portend continued existence to the balance of the roof unless something is done and done quickly.

Some of the other rooms were entered and the walls looked at. The apartment in the northeast corner, near the old building was probably the worst looking. The walls looked sick. Curved and crooked seams in the plastering, and the ends of the bricks peeped out into daylight. There were spaces between the bricks, whatever they meant. Perhaps there ought to have been mortar between them, and perhaps there ought not. It is proper to say that these were partition walls. The eccentricity displayed by those bricks in being so far apart was explained by a person present, not one of the committee, as being caused by the settling [illegible] of the room under the intended Council Chamber was wounded in several places by the fall of the mass of stuff comprising the late roof. In one place it was pierced through by a bar of iron, and in another by a plank of timber.

By this time it was the hour of dinner, or lunch, and the committee adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

At that hour they met again in the building, and continued their examination until nearly 4:30, when they again adjourned to the office of the Board of Public Works, where they were to examine witnesses in the case. The Secretary's room was kindly placed at their disposal by the board. There were chairs in it, and the committee sat down. When that was accomplished, Commissioner Carter, of the Board of Public Works, addressed the committee, and said:

"You don't want any reporters in here, do you?"

One of the committee promptly answered

"No!"

And the gentlemen of the press were kept from reporting the testimony. Consequently what was done inside is unknown to the public. So far as could be ascertained, the committee met and took some evidence, but what it amounted to, or how important it was, cannot be stated. The committee will probably draw some conclusions from it, and the conclusions will be given to the public, probably.

The committee of the Board of Public Works appointed to investigate the corresponding cave-in of the east wing roof, being struck with the similarity of the cave-ins, determined to wait on the Architectural Committee and hear the evidence that would be laid before them. With this idea in their minds, they went to the office of the Board of Public Works, having no notion that there would be any hesitation about admitting them. After waiting nearly three-quarters of an hour, one of the Supervisors protested against the secret session of the other committee, and after some more bother and delay his committee was admitted. They remained until the adjournment, at 5:30 or so. The Architectural Committee will meet again at 11 o'clock to-day.

Commissioner McArthur, of the Board of Public Works, took umbrage at all the morning papers because the reports of the proceedings on Saturday contained what Alderman Dixon said about the crack near the portico being large enough to admit a man's head. He said it was said in a joke. It is difficult for reporters to discriminate between the jokes and the seriousness of public men, especially when they are discussing matters that are no joke.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Several Patrolmen Hauled Over the Coals—Curious Effect of Cigars Upon a Policeman

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present—Commissioners Sheridan, Gund, and James.

Upon the recommendation of Fire Marshal Williams, George H. Idell, having served acceptably on trial for sixty days as pipeman of the J. B. Rice, was appointed a regular member of the Fire Department.

Patrolman John B. Schumacher, of the Third Precinct, was charged with having wilfully maltreated a prisoner, Leonard Miller, who was arrested for advising with his brother-in-law, who had previously been arrested. After having been locked in the cell he found that he had lost $300, and complained to Schumacher, who maltreated and threatened him with harm if he should persist in following the matter up.

When the remainder of the testimony had been taken, Officer Schumacher asked leave to make a statement under oath.

Commissioner Brown said the practice heretofore had been not to allow officers on trial to be sworn; but, as the higher courts had recently allowed them that privilege, perhaps it would be as well for the board to adopt the same practice in future.

Commissioner Sheridan objected, and so the request was refused, and the officer made a statement to the effect that he arrested Miller for interference, and that he acted very violently. Miller subsequently mentioned the loss of the money, but witness made no threats, and offered no violence. At the time of the arrest Miller said "I am," not "I was," an officer. When Miller was searched but $10 was found upon his person.

The charges were dismissed.

Patrolman Henry [illegible], of the Second Precinct, was arraigned upon the charge of inattention to duty and disobedience of orders. Captain [illegible] testified to his having been twice absent from duty without leave. Sergeant Briscoe testified to his having neglected to go on duty when so ordered. The accused was sentenced to receive the censure of the board and to forfeit five days' pay.

Superintendent Kennedy reported having suspended from duty Special Policeman Kirchner, on trial for sixty days, by reason of disobedience of orders, inattention to duty, and insolent language to his superior officers, and recommended that he be discharged from the force. The recommendation was concurred in.

Patrolman Martin Christianson, of the Third Precinct, was charged with intoxication and inattention to duty, to which a plea of "guilty" was offered. Sergeant Gerbing testified to having found the accused, leaning up against a fence, so beastly drunk as to be unable to get to the Station without assistance. The accused explained that the 6th of March was his birthday, and he met a few friends, took a few drinks, and smoked a few cigars; not being accustomed to smoking, it must have gone to his head and stomach, as he had drank nothing but a few glasses of beer, some brandy, and considerable punch. He was sentenced to forfeit ten days' pay.

A resolution was passed providing that no more applications for the position of stoker, driver, or pipeman in the Fire Department be received until the present list of accepted candidates shall have become exhausted.

On recommendation of Superintendent Kennedy, the following persons, having served acceptably on trial for sixty days as special policemen, were appointed regular members of the force: James J. Healy, Frederick Klassmann, Christian Jacob, John Butter, Henry Krause, William Messing, and Luther H. Turner.

The following named persons were appointed as special policemen, on trial for sixty days: Thomas Wills, James Shanley, Patrick Cahill, James Madden, Martin O'Connor, James Walsh, Edward McCarthy, Mortimer Hogan.

The board then adjourned.

In his address to the graduates of the Harvard Medical College, on Wednesday last, the Rev. Andrew Peabody said that formerly the physician fought disease with drugs as firemen fight a conflagration, and, as it frequently happens with the latter that the damage by water proves to be greater than that by fire, so many of the patients of the old-fashioned doctors recovered of the disease but never of the medicine. Indeed, it was then urged in favor of the family physician as against others, that "he knew how much we could bear."

THE SOUTH PARKS.

First Annual Meeting of the Commissioners.

Report of the President—Indications of Future Actions.

Financial Statement.

The first annual meeting of the South Side Park Commissioners was held at their rooms, in THE TRIBUNE Building, yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. John M. Wilson, in the chair.

After some discussion on subjects connected with the parks, the President read his annual report, which is as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

No provision is made in the act under which this board is organized requiring any report to be made by the board or its officers. Owing to the vigilance of the newspaper press, the public has been fully apprised of everything done by the board of public interest.

This report is made, therefore, not so much to recapitulate what is already familiar to the public as to indicate the future action of the board in carrying out the provisions of the law.

This board was organized by election of officers on the 26th day of April, 1869.

The lands described in the act as constituting the South Park were immediately selected by the board. Though the lands were thus selected, the difficult problem of providing the funds to pay for them, so as to enable the board to take possession, was yet to be solved.

Many persons owning property within the park, and others on general principles and for various reasons, manifested strong opposition to every measure tending to produce this result, and proclaimed that, as advised by "counsel learned in the law," the South Park act was unconstitutional and void.

It was apparent to the board that under such circumstances it would be folly to attempt to negotiate their bonds; the board, therefore, with a view to testing the constitutionality of the act, applied to the Circuit Court of Cook County to appoint appraisers under said act, to determine the value of the lands selected, and, also, appraisers of benefits.

They also applied to the County Clerk of Cook County to extend the tax of $500,000 for the improvement of said park in the county tax list of 1869.

The Circuit Court and County Clerk refused to comply with the several requests; thereupon the board applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* in each case.

Issues were formed, and the cases were fully and ably argued on the part of the board and the respondents before the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon at the June term, 1869.

After being fully advised, the Supreme Court unanimously decided all the cases in favor of the board, sustaining the constitutionality of the act.

After printing a pamphlet containing the original and supplemental acts, and the several opinions of the Supreme Court, the board ordered the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sidway, Bowen, and Gage, and the Treasurer, General G. W. Smith, to negotiate bonds of the commission.

Messrs. Bowen, Sidway, Gage, and Smith opened negotiations in several of the Eastern cities, and finally succeeded in selling, through the American Exchange National Bank, in New York, bonds to the amount of $1,042,000, which, with amount sold in this city and paid out by the board for the purchase of lands, embraced the whole amount which the board is authorized to issue under said act.

The whole amount paid out for park lands purchased by the board is as follows:

In bonds at par		$271,000 00
In cash		[illegible]
(The amount of encumbrances assumed and unpaid upon lands purchased is $66,477 34.)		
Paid for office furniture and fixtures	$ 933 27	
Paid for advertising	1,420 57	
Paid for printing and engraving (which includes printing and engraving bonds)	1,567 75	
Salaries (President, Auditor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Book-keeper)	8,530 00	
Engineering and surveying, for preliminary surveys	1,114 11	
Paid Olmsted, Vaux & Co., sketches and plans for improvement of Drexel and Kankakee avenues ($5,000 remaining due them)	1,500 00	
Rent of offices	[illegible]	
Stationery	175 37	
Blank books	117 50	
Expenses attending sale of bonds in New York, express charges, stamps, &c.	1,058 73	
Recording deeds, serving legal notices, paid abstract makers and others, incidental expenses	881 19	
Paid for maps of Hyde Park, Avenue avenue, South Chicago, and Town of Lake	1,196 00	
Paid for legal expenses, which includes Supreme Court, State and United States Court cases, examination of abstracts, and condemnation proceedings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest paid on coupons matured	8,478 74	
Interest paid on contracts and encumbrances assumed by the Commission	1,185 45	[illegible]

The receipts into the treasury from May 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, were as follows:

On account of sale of bonds	$1,[illegible]
From all other sources	[illegible]
	[illegible]
The disbursements during the same period for all accounts were	[illegible]
Leaving balance March 1, 1870	$ [illegible]

There remains contracted to be sold upon which the purchasers have the option of payment up to May 1, 1870, and not paid for, $200,000 of bonds, which at the price and accrued interest will realize $171,666.67, leaving a total amount in the control of the Commission and at its disposal, $1,158,584.67.

The funds of the Commission are drawing interest at 4½ per cent. The interest account to March 1, 1870, including that upon bonds contracted to be sold as above (which interest is not included in the receipts above stated), amounts to $8,167.28.

The prices obtained for bonds, which were 7 per cent bonds, are as follows:

2-year bonds, [illegible] cents.
3-year bonds, 88 cents.
5-year bonds, 89½ cents.
8-year bonds, 88 cents.
10-year bonds, [illegible] cents.

The negotiations were commenced on a stringent condition of a market flooded already with bonds of all descriptions, and [illegible]

The quantity of land purchased in these various divisions being as follows:

On Drexel avenue, from Park to Union Stock Yard boul (both sides), feet	13,200
From Union Stock Yard Railroad to Oakland avenue (one side), feet	1,320
On Kankakee avenue (one side), feet	4,[illegible]
In the West Park, acres	[illegible]
In the South Park, acres	[illegible]
In the Parkway Park, acres	[illegible]

Upon the basis thus formed, except in a few instances, park lands to the amount of $[illegible] were purchased, viz.:

On Drexel avenue	$175,114.05
On Kankakee avenue	[illegible]
On Parkway	[illegible]
South Park	[illegible]
West Park	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The board, after organizing, gave notice in the daily papers that they were ready to negotiate with the owners for the purchase of the park lands.

For a long time, owing to the exorbitant prices, as the board conceived, demanded by the owners, they were unable to make any purchases, not owing so much to a desire on the part of the owners to obtain an exorbitant price as from a feeling of jealousy, each being apprehensive that others would obtain higher prices, according to value, than was offered to him. In order to obviate this difficulty, the members of the board, in consultation with many of the owners and property-holders, attempted to equalize the prices of the various tracts according to value, and made offers according to the estimates thus made.

The park lands, known as Drexel avenue, were first obtained and at satisfactory prices and with little difficulty,—the owners having, by mutual consultation, agreed to convey all the land embraced on said avenue, from the railroad track to the park. Various other tracts and lots in the park and on Kankakee and Fifty-fifth street avenues were purchased.

Owing to numerous claimants, and the unsatisfactory condition of title and the exorbitant price asked by the owners, there is little prospect of obtaining title to much of the remaining park lands without condemnation proceedings.

The board have, therefore, ordered their attorneys to institute proceedings to condemn all the unpurchased land in the West Park (so called) and a portion of the land in the East Park (so called), excepting where negotiations are pending.

Soon after organization the board took measures to obtain landscape architects, and after diligent inquiry, by correspondence and otherwise, they entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co., of New York, to furnish plans and specifications for the improvement of Drexel and Kankakee Avenue Boulevard (so called). Olmsted, Vaux & Co. furnished a corps of engineers and made preliminary surveys and examinations, and have furnished to the board plans and specifications for the said boulevards.

Said plans are satisfactory to the board, and have been universally admired by all who have examined them, and, in the judgment of the board, fully sustain the high reputation of Olmsted, Vaux & Co. as landscape architects, and fully justify the board in the selection they have made.

The board have resolved to proceed with the improvement of the parkways as soon as the weather will permit, substantially according to the plans and specifications submitted.

From the necessity of the case the board can only proceed with the improvement of that portion of the park to which they have obtained title to sufficient contiguous land to enable them to carry out a plan involving arrangements for drainage.

The only contiguous lands to which they have now a title and where these facilities can be obtained without trespassing upon private property is the Drexel Boulevard (so called), and of necessity, until we can obtain other contiguous lands affording the same facilities, our improvements will be confined to said Drexel Boulevard.

The board has been desirous of commencing improvements on the Kankakee Boulevard (so called) at the same time with Drexel. They have recently obtained title to a considerable portion of Kankakee Boulevard, and, from negotiations pending, hope soon to obtain title to enough contiguous lands in that boulevard to enable them to proceed with the improvement of the same during the current year.

In case they are compelled to obtain the Kankakee lands by condemnation, it is certain that no work can be done for its improvement during the current year, and the delay incident to such proceedings may delay improvement for years to come.

The preliminary steps in an enterprise of this character necessarily involve difficulties not anticipated, and various perplexities which good taste would forbid even public servants from parading before the public. But the board may be permitted, in this case, to refer to the circumstances in which they have been placed, on account of the peculiar sensitiveness of the public mind on the subject of taxation. For several years past all legislative and municipal bodies seem to have been affected with a mania for taxation, and in a spirit of rivalry, or madness, to vie with each other to test which could impose upon the people the most generous burdens. This sensitiveness was fully justified by the action of the bodies referred to, and had well nigh ripened into organized rebellion, at the time it became necessary for the board to call for an assessment in order to carry out the purpose of the act under which it was organized. Though the park lands were to be paid for, by an assessment of the lands benefited, no park could be made without money. The park lands, unless improved, would be of no benefit to adjoining lands, so that without money to improve the park, no benefit would accrue to adjoining lands, and none could be assessed. No assessments could be made for benefits, and the provision for assessing for benefits would be valueless, and afford no means to pay for the park lands—and thus all the objects of the bill would be defeated. The only alternative for the board was to proceed or resign, which would have resulted in the organization of a new board, which would, perhaps, have shown more alacrity in enforcing the law. The time for inaugurating the enterprise may have been in some respects unpropitious, but the necessity of making an assessment in the first instance was imperative. The whole matter in the future is under the control of the people who are to be taxed.

It may be confidently stated that no Commissioners would call for more money for the improvement of park grounds than public opinion demanded. That some improvement should be made annually justice to those assessed for benefits seems to demand, but the amount ought to be governed by public opinion of those who bear the burden.

All enterprises of this character, before improvements are made, are looked upon with suspicion, yet, in every instance, it is believed, the anticipations of the most sanguine have been realized.

From the history of other city parks we may anticipate that in a few years the taxes on the increased value of the lands benefited by the park will reimburse the amount expended in improvements, if the improvements are made to a reasonable extent from year to year.

It is the conviction of the board that if the work on the park is prosecuted with reasonable diligence, time will demonstrate not only that the lands selected are well adapted to park purposes and are capable of a great variety of artistic effects, at a small expense compared with other locations of the same area, and that a park in that vicinity was a necessity, and that the selection was judicious and was not made too soon.

And unless all the anticipations of the people of Chicago in relation to progress and future increase in population and business are doomed to be disappointed, the day is not distant when the South Park will become one of the improvements in which the unprogressive people of the city will point with pride and satisfaction.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election was then held, and the old officers of the board were re-elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

Should the Senate Funding bill pass the House, and become a law, it will in all probability have the effect to break up National Banking, to a great extent, in the West. The bill requires that all National Banks shall, within one year from the date of its passage, withdraw their 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, deposited to secure circulation, and shall, in their stead, deposit the new bonds provided for in the bill, bearing 5, 4½, and 4 per cent interest—making the average interest on their bonds 4½ per cent, instead of 6, as at present; and on these 4½ per cent bonds they shall receive only 80 per cent of circulation, instead of 90 per cent, as at present. The 4½ per cent bonds and 80 per cent of circulation to loan at, say, 10 per cent, would make the following return to the banks on, say, $100,000 of capital invested:

$100,000 in 4½ per cent bonds pays		$4,500
Premium on gold interest, such gold at 110,		450
$80,000 circulation to loan at 10 per cent,		8,000
		$12,950
Deduct 1 per cent for government tax on circulation	$ 800	
Interest on reserve held against circulation	2,000—	2,800
Net		$10,150

The above shows that if the banks kept their circulation always loaned at 10 per cent the return on capital invested would be 10.1 per cent; but from this must be deducted an average of 5 per cent for State, county, city, and other local taxation, which falls more heavily on the capital of National Banks than any other form of investment, because the amount of their capital is known, and is more accessible for assessment. In Chicago the aggregate of all taxes on National Bank capital is near 6 per cent, and on the basis of 4½ per cent bonds and 80 per cent of circulation, the net return to the banks would be only about 5 per cent on their capital. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the present National Banks in the West would prefer to do business under State charters to adopting such a basis for National Banking, because, by organizing under State charters, or doing business as private bankers, they can manage to keep a large portion of their capital in government bonds, and, by making the nominal amount of their capital comparatively small, can manage to evade a considerable proportion of the heavy local taxation which they could not do as National Bankers. The common impression in regard to the supposed large profits of National Banks in general at present is incorrect. A few years ago National Banks paid enormous profits, and even up to a year ago paid in general about 10 to 12 per cent net, taking the average of the country, but that was when they could sell gold at from 140 to 150, and so make the gold interest on their 6 per cent bonds about equal to 8 or 9 per cent in currency, and when local taxation generally was much lighter than it is at present. The reduction in the rate of interest on bonds, and in the percentage of circulation, would affect the country banks more unfavorably than city banks, because the country banks depend more on the profits of the circulation, and less on general business, than the city banks, and the country National Banks in the West would probably be the first to give up the system. In the New England States, where the aggregate of local taxation is less than at the West, and where capital is cheaper and money is loaned at lower rates than here, National Banking would be continued, and, under the *free banking* clause of the Funding bill, would probably increase, but the aggregate National Bank circulation would be more likely to diminish below the present volume of $300,000,000. The bill provides that as the new circulation is issued under this act a corresponding amount of greenbacks shall be retired. Those who base their assumption that the National Banks will increase their circulation under the proposed law, thus keeping the total volume of circulation somewhere near where it is; but, if the total volume of National Bank circulation is diminished by numbers of the banks surrendering their franchises, and if, in addition to this, as new banks organize under the new law, and accept circulation, a corresponding amount of United States notes are to be cancelled, the practical effect of the bill would be contraction on a large scale, both in National Bank notes and in greenbacks. This feature of the Funding bill is likely to develop the opposition of the House and result in the defeat of the bill.

It was generally anticipated that the proclamation of the Canadian Government, that on and after April 15, American silver coins would be a legal tender to the amount of only 80 per cent of their nominal value, would have little, if any, effect upon their trade value. It seems, however, that, in connection with the desire of the Canadian traders to get rid of the silver, the proclamation has already had some effect to make a heavier discount on silver. The Montreal *Herald*, of March 9, quotes silver at 4½ per cent discount, instead of 4 per cent as heretofore, and intimates that the demand from the United States has some effect to keep the discount from being still heavier. Some of our bankers, here imported considerable amounts of silver, early last week, to meet the recent demand [illegible], or about equal to gold. Since the rise in gold at the close of last week, the demand for silver change has fallen off. The movement, however, has done some good by bringing a considerable amount of specie into the country, which, under the existing disposition of the Canadians, will not readily find its way back to Canada.

The local money market shows but few symptoms of change, and money is easy for all first-class borrowers. The grain dealers are now the principal applicants for accommodation, and get what they ask for, on grain collaterals, without difficulty, at 10 per cent. In general, business is dull; merchants' sales of goods are light, because their country customers are holding off to see where gold is going to settle to as an average, before they make the bulk of their purchases.

Exchange was firm to-day at from 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

At the Stock Board to-day sales were:

$500 Cook County 7s..............@ 97

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Buyers' bids.	Sellers' offers.
United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]	....
United States 5-20s, 1862	110½	....
United States 5-20s, 1864	109½	....
United States 5-20s, 1865	109½	....
United States 5-20s, 1865 (new)	108½	....
United States 5-20s, 1867	108½	....
United States 5-20s, 1868	108½	....
United States 10-40s	105½	....
American gold	112¾@-10	112¾@-20
BANKS.		
First National Bank	110	120
Third National Bank	....	145
Fifth National Bank	110	115
City National Bank	100	....
Manufacturers' Nat'l B'k	100	....
State Savings Institution	250	....
INSURANCE. Paid in.		
Lumberman's Ins. Co. 100	....	90
Merchants' Insurance Co 100	160	....
Republic Insurance Co. 20	20½	21
Commercial Ins. Co. 60	55	60
Garden City Ins. Co. 60	60	70
MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.		
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	90½	97
Cook Co. 7s, War Fund bond	97	97
Cook Co. 7s (public building)	97	....
Chamber of Commerce	110	110
CHICAGO CITY RAILROADS.		
South Division	....	90
West Division	100	102
North Division	....	110

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was:

10:30 a. m.	113	12:45 p. m.	112⅛
10:45 a. m.	113½	1:25 p. m.	112⅜
11:00 a. m.	113½	2:20 p. m.	112⅛
11:15 a. m.	113	2:30 p. m.	112⅛
11:30 a. m.	112	3:25 p. m.	111⅞
11:45 a. m.	112⅞	3:30 p. m.	111⅞
12:00 m.	112⅞	4:30 p. m.	111⅞

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Gold Room to-day was fast drifting into a monotonous state, when telegrams from Washington stated that Senator Sumner had introduced a bill for the resumption of specie payments January 1, 1871. This bill provides that National Banks shall reinforce their reserves each month at the rate of 4 per cent in gold on the whole amount of circulation outstanding. There was an immediate rush to sell, which carried the price down to 111⅞. Afterward it was discovered that the bill was not such a big thing on the bear side as first supposed, and the price advanced to 112. The circulation of the National Banks is [illegible], and 4 per cent of this amount would be [illegible]; therefore, the National Banks would be compelled to absorb about [illegible] in gold for the remainder of the year, under the bill. The great bulk of this gold would have to be bought, which, in connection with the hoarding by the banks, would be about the greatest bull movement ever known in the Gold Room. There is said to be little probability of its becoming a law.

The price of gold opened at 113, touched 113⅜, fell to 111⅞, advanced to 112½ on the rumor of the introduction in the House of a bill to recognize Cuba, and closed at 112. Carrying rates, [illegible] per cent, closing at the former. Clearances, $73,000,000.

Money more active, and rates of interest hardening, closing at 6 per cent on governments and 7 per cent on stock collaterals. Some banks report calls for currency from other cities and the interior. There were some indications of an approaching lock-up of greenbacks. Discount market steady.

Sterling dull at 107@108.

Governments heavy and lower, in sympathy with the fall of gold. Bankers are receiving large orders to exchange currency 6s for 5-20s, but the limited market for the former prevents exchange to any extent.

[illegible]

State bonds generally weak. New Tennessee and North Carolina alone being firmer.

[illegible]

The railway market firmer at the close, particularly on Vanderbilt shares, with a slight advance from the lowest point of the afternoon. The most active were the Northwestern, Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Rock Island. The market was generally quiet, and devoid of special feature. Miscellaneous and express stocks dull:

[illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $[illegible]; currency, $[illegible]. General balance—$[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	7,836	6,949	4,599	10,757
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending March 12:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the first of the above tables was made up: 73 cars wheat; 34 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 121 cars, or 51,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but a very quiet set of markets. The general tendency of buyers was to hold off till something more definite is ascertained with regard to the probable prices of the future. There was little change in prices, except in wheat, which was easier.

Since the 15th of this month current receipts of grain are worth more to hold than are lots received previously. The charge on winter storage is 4c; the charge from now to the 15th of April is but 3½c; making ½c difference in favor of fresh receipts.

Highwines were quiet, but firm at ½c advance. Sales were 25 brls at 90c; 25 brls, iron-bound, at 90c; and 150 brls do at 89½c. The market closed with buyers at 89c for lots in wood-bound packages.

Dressed hogs were in meagre demand at $9.50@10.00 for lots dividing on 200 lbs; $10.15 was paid for an extra lot.

Provisions were quiet, but firm and more steady. Mess pork was rather scarce in cash lots, and a shade stronger, but rather easier for next month's delivery. Lard was strong at Saturday's outside price, in sympathy with the advance in gold, and owing to encouraging advices from Liverpool. Meats were very quiet, with no change. The market closed at the following range: Mess pork, $26.00; do seller April, offered at $26.12½; Lard at 14c; dry salted meats at [illegible]; 13@13½c, and [illegible] for shoulders, rough sides, and short ribs, all loose; the outside for fall cured lots, and the inside for ordinary offerings. Sweet pickled hams were quoted at 13½@14c; greases at 9@11c, and tallow at 9@9½c. Sales were 300 brls at $26.00; 400 brls at $26.00; 250 brls seller 30 days at $26.00; 200 brls seller 20 days at $26.00; 25 brls country do at $25.50; 500 brls mess, seller April at $26.25; 10 brls country rumps at $19.00; 150 tcs lard at 14¼c; 1,026 tcs at 14c; 25 tcs country do at 13¾c; 50 tcs kettled at 14¼c; 700 pcs country hams, dry salted, at 13c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 12½c; 75,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 9c; 415 pcs country do at 9¼c; 30 pcs country rough sides, at 12c; 5 hhds bacon shoulders at 11½c; 5 hhds short clear middles at 15½c; 10 tcs choice hams at 15c, smoked and canvassed; 10 pigs white grease at 10c; 54 pkgs yellow at 9c.

To say that the market for flour to-day, was dull and inactive, conveys but an imperfect idea of the true state of affairs. The attendance of buyers was light, and prices were almost nominal. A small lot of white winter extras was sold on private terms. Spring extras ranged at $4.50@4.50, and spring superfine at $3.50. The following were the reported transactions: White Winter Extras—50 brls, not named, on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls, not named, at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.50; 300 brls do at $3.60: 100 brls do on private terms. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $2.90. No demand for rye or buckwheat flour. Total, 1,150 brls.

Wheat was quiet, and fully ½c lower, the advance in the gold premium being more than counterbalanced by a reported weak feeling in Liverpool, joined to the expectation that the rise in gold is only transient. Buyers were scarce, especially of cash wheat, and the price of April options widened to a margin of ¾c, under the extensive attempts to defer the delivery of the wheat coming in on "last half" contracts. There is a good deal of wheat waiting to be delivered, and the prospective holders are anxious to evade the load. It is encouraging to note that the shipments reported this morning exceeded the receipts, and there has been a better shipping demand for several days past, though a quiet one. The market to-day opened at 77⅛c, declined to 77½c, rallied to 77¾c, and closed at 77½@77⅝c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 86½c; 2,400 bu do at 84½c; 6,400 bu No. 2 at 78c; 4,800 bu do at 77¾c; 10,800 bu do at 77⅝c; 80,000 bu do at 77½c; 30,000 bu do at 77¼c; 400 bu No. 3 at 71½c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 1,400 bu do at 70½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 63c; 3,000 bu do at 62½c; 2,400 bu do at 61½c; 2,800 bu do at 61c; 400 bu no grade at 50c. Total, 134,800 bu. Options in No. 2 ranged on the Open Board at 77@77½c seller the month, and 78c seller May. Seller April sold on 'Change at 77⅛@77⅝c.

Corn was very quiet, at about the same prices as on Saturday, with a moderate inquiry, and rather light offerings, which made no grade 2c better towards 1 o'clock. The market closed steady and firm, at 70c bid for No. 2; [illegible] for new, and [illegible] for no grade. Sales were [illegible] at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu do at 84½c; 2,400 bu do at 84c; 2,400 bu do at 83c; 1,800 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu do at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 60c; 800 bu by sample at 60c; 400 bu at 61c; 2,000 bu at 60c; 600 bu ear corn at 60c; 400 bu do do at 55 c. t. Total, 23,000 bu. Buyer the month sold at 71c; seller last half at 71c, and seller April at 71@71¼c.

Oats were steady and quiet at an improvement of ¼c on regular lots, with a growing appreciation of strictly fresh receipts, the difference today being 1¼c in favor of the latter. The market opened at 35½c, and closed at 36c. Sales were: 600 bu No. 2 at 37¼c; 9,000 bu do at 37¼c; 600 bu do at 37⅛c; 7,500 bu do at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 600 bu rejected at 34½c; 600 bu do at 34c; 400 bu, by sample, at 41c; 400 bu at 40c. Total, 19,100 bu. Options in No. 2 ranged at 35¼@35½c seller the month; 36@36⅛c seller April; 36¼c seller last half of April; 36¾c buyer April; and 36½c buyer last half of April.

Rye was dull, and nominally unchanged, at 67c for No. 2, strictly fresh; and 63@63½c for rejected. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 at 68½c; 400 bu No. 2 at 67c; and 400 bu rejected, winter storage, at 61c.

Barley continues dull, with small sales, almost entirely confined to sample lots. No. 2 is quoted at 68c in Northwestern, and 80c elsewhere; No. 3 at 56@58c; and rejected at 50@53c. Sales were made of 800 bu No. 2 at 68c; 500 bu (choice) Canada at $1.12½; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at 45c; 400 bu do at 41c. Total, 2,900 bu.

An inquiry is made as to the right of the Pork Packers' Association to fix a limit to the pork packing season. The association has not limited the right of any member to pack pork after the 10th inst., this year, or the 20th of February in subsequent years; but has simply defined that pork packed after that date and before the 1st of November shall not be deliverable on contracts calling for winter pork. The interests of the buyer are protected by this ruling, as pork which has been packed for some months increases in weight some 14@16 lbs per brl. Pork which has been packed so recently that it only weighs 196 lbs instead of 210 or 212 lbs to the brl is not worth so much to the consumer. Then summer packed pork does not increase in weight in the same proportion, and is more liable to turn sour or "rusty."

There remains barely three weeks before the annual election of the Board of Trade. Thus far, no candidates have appeared, if we except a masked proposition of the warehousemen to gain the nomination for one of their friends. The probabilities are that the movement would stand a better chance of succeeding if the warehousemen were to show themselves a little more willing to give the Board of Trade "a fair show." So long as they treat the board superciliously they can scarcely expect a very large vote from the men whom they affect to despise.

McFarlan, Straight & Co., of New Orleans, report the receipts of Louisiana sweets at that point, from the crop of 1869, to the 9th instant, at 60,099 hhds sugar; and 113,931 brls and 5,456 half-brls of molasses. We clip the following from their circular:

"Since December 15, pork has declined in price 10 to 12 per cent, sugar 10 per cent, cotton 14@15, lard 15@20, bacon 15@20, dairy products 15@18, and gold 10½ per cent. It is worthy of remark that most of the other articles named have declined in their currency price more than gold, seeming to have anticipated the future movement of this disturber of commercial values. The merchant who buys goods low to-day, finds them dear to-morrow, and for this reason those who furnish consumers order in a small way for immediate wants. This reluctance to accumulate supplies for future use produces a constant consumptive demand in small way during what is usually termed 'the dull season.' This is an item of encouragement to those interested in business here. Every day's experience and observation more and more fully convince us that prudent reliable merchants are to find no encouragement for business transactions of any magnitude, till fairly settled upon the specie basis."

B. P. Baker & Co., of New York, send us the following, under date of the 11th inst.:

"Our wheat market during the past week has been unsettled and nominally lower—at present writing evincing symptoms of recovery. There has been no pressure to sell, but an evident uneasiness on the part of holders during the rapid decline in gold. Prices have been sustained only by the upward movement in Liverpool, which has counteracted the advance of ocean freights and decline of gold. The Liverpool market, greatly depressed by immense supplies during the winter, has felt a decided relief from the combined causes—only an average delivery of home-grown wheats, small importations, and a heavy consumptive demand during the past six weeks. There are but about 5,000,000 bushels *en route* for Liverpool, which is largely composed of Californian shipped by sail to arrive in May. We have had ocean freights at an unusually low figure,—9d by steam to Liverpool—but the tendency is strongly upward this week, owing to recent oceanic storms which have detained a number of vessels now due. The movements of the Gold Room must have a decided influence in shaping the future of our wheat market. It is the prevailing impression that gold will rule below 115. There are few of our leading grain houses that would not hail with delight a return to specie payments, but equally few consider it among the probabilities of a near future."

The following were the exports from New York:

	Week end March 8.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Pork, brls	1,724	17,600	11,310
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of pork at New York, since January 1 were 45,656 barrels, against 34,543 barrels same time in 1869.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 14.

Flour quiet and stronger at $4 55@5.50. Wheat firm and inactive; No. 2 Chicago, $1.12@1.15; Milwaukee, $1.17; amber, $1.27@1.30. Corn firm at 95@96c for new; old, $1.04, but about. Oats firm at 55@56c in store. Pork firm and quiet at $26.25. Lard dull. Whiskey firmer at $1.06@1.07. Gold, 112⅛.

CLOSING.

Flour firm; low grades salable; medium to high grades dull at $4.90@5.50. Wheat quiet and heavy; No. 2, $1.12@1.13; Milwaukee, $1.15, in store. Corn inactive and firm; new, [illegible]; new firm at $1.06, afloat. Oats steadier; [illegible] in store, [illegible]. Pork, [illegible]. Lard dull at 14¼@14½c. Whiskey dull at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 20s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 11d@9s; red [illegible]

Wheat, [illegible] Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Lard, 65s 9d. Bacon unchanged.

The following is the official report of grain inspected in this city during the past week:

[illegible]

LATER.

At the Open Board No. 2 spring wheat was quiet, and prices ruled lower, the market closing steady at 76⅞c seller March; and 76¾c seller last half. No demand for corn. No. 2 oats sold to a light extent at 35½c spot; 35¾c seller April, and 36c seller last half of April. Provisions were dull, sales being confined to 750 brls mess pork at $26.25 seller April, and 150,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 9c loose. No Evening Board.

There was a fair inquiry for live hogs, and the market was steady at about last week's closing prices, or at $7.75@8.90 for common to choice grades. Received, 1,405 head. The cattle market was dull, but holders were firm in their demands, and last week's prices were sustained. The receipts were 1,303 head.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

BEEF CATTLE—Since Saturday last 1,303 head have arrived at the Stock Yards, a comparatively light supply, but—as the receipts were in every way adequate [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—Only 1,405 head were received during yesterday and to-day, and under a fair local and shipping inquiry these were cleared out early. [illegible] $7.75@8.90 for common light, medium and mixed lots, and at $8.90 [illegible] for choice to [illegible]. The market closed steady at the above range.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain is all quoted subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise specified.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 14—1:30 p. m.—Consols for money, [illegible] 5-20s, [illegible] Illinois Central, 114. [illegible]

LONDON, March 14—Evening.—Consols for money, [illegible]

FRANKFORT, March 14.—[illegible]

PARIS, March 14.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 14—[illegible] Flour, 20s 9d. [illegible] Corn, 27s 9d.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Dry goods trade rather inactive, and the market for all textiles depressed and irregular. [illegible]

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, March 14.—[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 14.—Crude petroleum inactive, and prices steady; sales 1,000 brls seller July to December, 15½c; spot, 15c; seller March closing at 15c; April to June offering at 15½c; May to July, 15c bid. Refined dull and weak; sales 1,500 brls, April, 25c. We quote last half March, [illegible]; May to October, 25½c bid.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—COTTON—Firmer, closing quiet; sales 4,000 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—TOBACCO—Firmer, not quotably higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 14.—[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—[illegible]

[illegible]

$1.48. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats [illegible] Rye unchanged. Barley firmer at [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in better demand [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—TOBACCO—Active and unchanged. [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 14.—[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 21½c; good ordinary, 19½c. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] Wheat [illegible] No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 173 South Clark st. (near Monroe).

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

Send two stamps for Married Secret.

Also, two for Book on Self-Abuse.

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 173 South Clark st., Chicago.

Private Consultations

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

DIRECT TO LONDON.

PARAGUAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Mayor Shifts the Temperance Petition—A Shot at the Distilleries.

Salaries and Fees of City Officers—Proposed Ordinance Submitted by the City Attorney.

Clothing for Bridewell Females—Reduction of Salaries by the Board of Public Works.

The German City Printing.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present, Ald. Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Heenan, Tracey, Hickey, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Campbell, Gill, Shell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tyler, Berger, Bengley, Carney, Herting, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine, Mr. President.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MR. PRESIDENT, ETC.: The petition herewith presented for the enforcement of all laws regulating saloons [illegible]

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The following communication was read from the Clerk of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to call your attention to the fact that part of Section 2, Chapter 27, Revised Ordinances, which makes it a penalty for any person or persons who shall carry on, occupy or use any distillery, slaughtering establishment, [illegible] or rendering lard, tallow, offal of animals or [illegible] within the limits of the city of Chicago, or within the distance of four miles [illegible] permission of the Common Council, is totally [illegible], and to respectfully request that you will cause it to be enforced.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN.

The communication from the Board of Police, stating their reasons for declining to appoint Edward Jennings special policeman, was placed on file.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Corporation Counsel submitted the following, which was concurred in by the City Attorney:

GENTLEMEN: The two resolutions in regard to fixing the salaries of certain city officers, referred by your honorable body to the [illegible]

I would suggest that the salaries be fixed at low rates, leaving the officers to look principally to their percentage of fees for their remuneration.

I have not included in the draft of the ordinance submitted any other officers than those named in the resolutions, but others can be included if the Council desire so to do.

THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance is as follows:

ORDINANCE fixing the salaries and prescribing the duties of certain officers therein named. [illegible]

Ald. Woodard moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Corporation Counsel, to prepare an ordinance, including the Bridewell Keeper, and it was so ordered.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A communication from the Board of Education, asking authority for the issue of $100,000 school bonds, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the same body, relative to a primary school in the Brown District, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

A communication from the same body, relative to a site for a school near Lincoln, Robey, and Fourth streets, was referred to the same committee.

CLOTHING FOR BRIDEWELL PRISONERS.

The following communication from the City Physician, H. S. Hahn, M. D., was referred to the Comptroller, with power to act:

GENTLEMEN: One month ago I made a report to your honorable body, in which I asked you to instruct the Committee on Bridewell to furnish some articles of clothing for the comfort of those females who are made to work for the city outside of the Bridewell. [illegible] for over six weeks.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The Comptroller's report of receipts and expenditures for the month of February was submitted and placed on file.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances:

For curbing, grading, and paving Prairie avenue from Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-ninth street, which was passed.

For opening Logan street through to Archer avenue.

For opening McGlashen street to Archer avenue.

SIDEWALKS.

For sidewalks on east side of South Park avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth; on south side of Elk, from Benson to Ridgeville road; on both sides of John's place, from Halsted to Green's South Branch Addition; on west side of Blair, from Canalport avenue to end of street; on south side of Lake, from railroad track to California street; on both sides of Sangamon, from Madison to Lake; on east side of Osborne, from Indiana to Fourth; on south side of Huron, from Townsend to Kingsbury; on east side of Dayton, from Sophia to Asylum place; on east side of Arnold, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth; on both sides of Stewart avenue, from Archer avenue to Grove street; on south side of Twenty-first, from Stewart avenue to State; on east side of Grove, from Archer avenue to Eighteenth; on both sides of Elgin, from Stewart avenue to end of street; north side of Cayuga, from Halsted to Laurel.

The ordinances were appropriately referred.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The engrossed ordinance to secure a just and equitable appraisement of school lands was taken up and adopted.

SALE OF POISONS.

The engrossed ordinance regulating the sale of poisons was taken up.

Ald. Berger moved to place it on file.

Ald. Holden moved as an amendment that it be passed.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 15; nays, 21.

Yeas—Ald. Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Calkins, McAvoy, Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, Gill, Shell, McCauley, and W. S. Powell—15.

Nays—Ald. Montgomery, Daggy, [illegible], Heenan, Tracey, Hickey, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell (George), McCotter, Campbell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tyler, Berger, Bengley, Carney, Herting, Kehoe, Devine, and the President—21.

On motion of Ald. Daggy the vote was reconsidered—yeas, 29; nays, 6.

It having been discovered that such amendments were not in order, the Clerk was instructed to strike from the records all concerning it.

Ald. Gill moved to lay Alderman Berger's motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 8.

Ald. Dixon moved the previous question on the passage of the ordinance. It was not ordered—yeas, 5; nays, 31.

Ald. Heenan moved to amend by striking out the provision requiring the age to be stated, but adding that, if the prescription was for a child, the name of parent and child be put on; and also that the book be furnished by the city, under the supervision of the Board of Police.

Ald. Campbell moved to recommit to the Committee on Police, and it was so ordered.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Ald. Carney moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to present a resolution.

Consent was granted—yeas, 21; nays, 8.

The resolution, which is as follows, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, It appears to this Council that the Board of Public Works thought proper to reduce the wages of the men in their employment from two dollars and a half to one dollar and a half per day, [illegible]

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, called upon to reconsider their action in reference to the reduction of the daily wages of the men in their employment.

LICENSES OF OMNIBUSES.

The report of the Judiciary Committee adverse to the proposed restriction of licenses of omnibuses, and submitting an ordinance fixing the license of omnibuses and accommodation coaches running in connection with hotels at $25, and omnibuses and accommodation coaches running from place to place in the city at $20, was taken up.

Ald. Daggy moved to strike out $25, and insert $15.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the matter to the License Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

[illegible]

The report of the Police Committee on the ordinance [illegible] and the ordinance passed—yeas, [illegible]; nays, 11.

[illegible]

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water on bids for hose for engine houses was taken up.

Ald. Schmidt moved the adoption of a different [illegible] in the Sixteenth Ward.

Ald. Berger moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 8.

The motion that the [illegible] was not adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 7.

The resolution was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Walsh moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to present a communication relative to the rates for city printing.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 18.

MARKET STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, on changing the grade of Market street, between Lake and Randolph, was taken up and the ordinance passed.

ADAMS STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, on the grade of Adams street, at the intersection of Canal, was taken up, and the ordinance passed—yeas, 19; nays, 13.

CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Walsh moved to suspend the rules, in order to take some action on an alleged violation of Rule 45, in connection with the passage of the resolution fixing the rates of city printing.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 18.

Ald. Gill moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the last resolution, regulating the rates of city printing, was passed.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 8.

Ald. Holden stated that the resolution had not been engrossed, and no money should be paid.

HARPER STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, on ordinance for vacating Harper street, was taken up and the ordinance passed.

VACATING ALLEYS.

The ordinance for vacation of alleys in Block 11, Ashland Addition, was taken up and passed.

The ordinance for vacation of alleys in Block 6 was also taken up and passed.

Ald. Hildreth moved the Council adjourn. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, [illegible].

THE STAATS ZEITUNG.

Ald. Woodard moved a suspension of the rules to take up the *Staats Zeitung* printing case.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 6.

Ald. Woodard offered the following:

Resolved, That the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and the same is hereby, designated by law as the newspaper printed and published daily in the German language in the city of Chicago, and having the largest circulation in said city of any German newspaper published in said city, to have the publication of the proceedings, [illegible] notices, and ordinances of said city and all the departments, as fully as they are required to be published in the corporation newspaper, and that the same price be paid for such publication as is allowed for like publication to the corporation newspaper.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 3—Donnellan, Batterman, and Wilce.

Ald. Woodard then offered the following, which was adopted by the same vote:

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Corporation and City Attorney be, and they are hereby instructed not to prosecute an appeal in the case of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* Company *vs.* the Common Council *et al.*, decided in favor of the plaintiff in the Chancery side of the Circuit Court of Cook County, March 5, 1870.

On motion, the Council adjourned—yeas, 19; nays, 15.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES of the 10th instant is responsible for the following rather fishy story: "Several months ago it was discovered by the managers of the Louisiana State Lottery that the $10,000 prize had been sold, but week by week rolled by and no claimant appeared with the fortunate ticket. For some time past the managers have been congratulating themselves upon the fact of its being lost or destroyed, and had almost ceased to look for its reappearance under any circumstances. Day before yesterday it appeared at the counter, having been forwarded for collection from Chicago, and, of course, was paid immediately upon presentation. An inquiry into its delay revealed the fact that a recent sale of unclaimed packages took place in the express office in Chicago, where numerous trunks, boxes and bundles sold at ridiculous prices, both above and below their rates, as afterward discovered. A boy among the crowd purchased a rather dilapidated package that was offered for $1.25, and, upon investigating its contents, found them to consist of a bundle of song books and a Louisiana lottery ticket. Disgusted with his ill-luck, he immediately sold the lot to an old darkey standing near, who carried it to his employer, a large corn factor, for investigation. The payment of the $10,000 over the counter is the result of that investigation, and makes a fitting moral to the story."

THE BANQUET AND BALL in honor of St. Patrick's Day, which is to be given on Thursday evening next, at the Revere House, by the Irish Literary Association, promises to be one of the grandest and most *recherche* affairs of the season. A splendid list of toasts has been prepared, and some of the most eminent speakers in the city will be present and respond. Lieutenant General Sheridan, Governor Bross, and other gentlemen of prominence have promised to attend. A novel and notable feature of the entertainment will be the [illegible] at the banquet board.

THE [illegible] French literature, will be [illegible] lectures on [illegible] hall of the Historical Society, [illegible] prove quite as attractive and instructive as the first was, to French scholars. Mr. [illegible]'s language is so pure and elegant that his lectures are peculiarly advantageous to young students, and his enunciation is so clear and impressive that those who cannot follow him completely, hardly fail to get the general meaning of his discourse. His subject this evening is Moliere.

THE RESIDENCE of Michael O'Brien, No. 184 Erie street, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of $1,850 in greenbacks. The money—the result of a paid-up insurance policy—was in O'Brien's vest pocket, and the garment was under his pillow. The thieves entered the building by a side window, and must have conducted their operations in a very noiseless manner.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a young man about 20 years of age, whose name (judging from papers found on his person) is believed to be Henry Jones, from Wisconsin, was run over by a train on the Northwestern Road, at the intersection of North avenue, and instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the Chicago Avenue Sub-Station where it awaits an inquest.

PROPOSALS were received and opened yesterday by the Board of Public Works for heating [illegible] $14,[illegible]; D. M. Ford, $16,771.52; John Davis & Co., $14,[illegible]; Walwork, Tuohig & Fuller, $15,436. No award made.

THOMAS BOYD, James Kelly, and a female took a sleigh-ride yesterday afternoon. At the corner of Adams street, on Wells, they struck a huge stone in the road, and the broken cutter, the men, and the woman were thrown into a promiscuous heap. The men were somewhat injured, but the woman escaped unharmed.

I. N. HIGGINS, Esq., a well-known and able journalist of this city, left for San Francisco last evening. He goes out to take a prominent position in one of the leading newspapers on the Pacific coast. We doubt not that his talents and urbanity will be highly appreciated, and his influence widely felt in the new West.

PROFESSOR M. S. WELLS gives the first of his stereopticon exhibitions at the Mariners' Church, corner of Michigan and Market streets, this evening. Over 17,000 persons witnessed the exhibition of these views as a series of entertainments in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn.

A PROTRACTED MEETING is now in progress in the First Free Methodist Church, Morgan street, between Lake and Fulton. Preaching every evening by Rev. J. Travis, pastor. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Judges of Cook County, and of the lawyers practicing in Cook County, at the Law Library, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., to take some action in regard to the safety of the old and new Court House.

THE MEMBERS of the Fourteenth Regiment I. R. A., and the Irish Rifles, S. G., will meet at Fenian Hall, on this evening, to perfect arrangements for St. Patrick's Day. Due notice will be given of the formation and line of march of the military procession, in the newspapers.

THE REV. DR. RYLANCE will preach in St. Mark's Church, Evanston, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in continuation of the special Lent services. On Friday evening, the Rev. S. B. Duffield, of Waukegan, will preach.

OFFICER FECHTER, the policeman who was shot by an Italian at a North Water street saloon, a couple of months ago, has fully recovered, and will assume patrol duty to-day.

THE MEMBERS of the "North Side Social Club" are requested to meet this evening, at the Revere House, for the transaction of important business.

REV. DR. KELLY preaches to-night, at Calvary Church, corner of Warren and Western avenues.

THE ACTIVE BASE BALL CLUB hold a meeting to-night, at No. 18 LaSalle street, Room 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

"Frou-Frou" is the title of one of the latest sensations in the dramatic line, which was produced last evening, for the first time, at Aiken's Museum, and was witnessed by a large audience. Before we go any further, and in order to as early as possible nip in the bud a natural error, let us come to an understanding regarding the pronunciation of the odd title, which is as though it were spelt "Froo-Froo." This point settled, we may proceed with the entertainment.

"Frou-Frou," the latest sensation of the stage which bears the name of Augustin Daly ostensibly for its author, is in reality only an adaptation from the French. The original play was written for the Gymnase, Paris, by Messrs. Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy. The play, even in its adapted form, is thoroughly French, and is devoted mainly to an *expose* of the manner in which marriages take place in France. It was originally written as a comedy, but has some features of very heavy drama about it, and is, withal, one of the best sensational plays of the period. The plot is quite simple, and is only a chapter out of many lives, not only in France, but this country as well.

The play, entire, as presented at the Museum, is a genuine novelty, and is of a character so attractive and enjoyable as to promise the success it deserves. It will be retained through the week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Frank Mayo, a young tragedian of rising reputation, made his first appearance last evening, in *Hamlet*, before a large and very enthusiastic audience. The size and quality of the house was a good indication of the general desire for a revival, for a period at least, of the legitimate drama, and the hearty and unanimous applause which Mr. Mayo elicited as the curtain fell on the first act, was a spontaneous compliment to the merit of the actor. Mr. Mayo is an actor of more than average merit. His personal appearance is prepossessing, his form and bearing graceful, and his voice, although not particularly rich in tone, is clear and expressive. His delineation of *Hamlet* evinces careful study, and an intelligent appreciation of the character. His conception of *Hamlet* does not present any startling features of originality, yet it is not an imitation of any particular actor, but is evidently the result of diligent reading. His action was uniformly excellent, rarely "overstepping the modesty of nature;" but his reading was too often marred by the careless introduction of words which are not to be found in the text. In passages so familiar as the famous soliloquy on death, the smallest interpolations or omissions are not to be tolerated. "Sicklied *over* with the pale cast of thought," jars upon a sensitive ear. So does such an interpolation as the word "very" in the line "and lose the (very) name of action." Trifles such as these are not to be lightly passed over in estimating the character of a Shakespearian performance. Without, however, entering upon an extended examination of Mr. Mayo's representation, we would remark that it was one which was calculated to impress very favorably a not over critical audience. The applause was genuine and frequent throughout the entire performance, and the actor received the compliment of being called before the curtain three times.

Mr. Mayo was well supported by Mrs. Cowell as the *Queen*, and by Mrs. Myers as *Ophelia*. Although Mr. Wheelock made a very acceptable *Ghost*, it certainly would have strengthened the cast to have given him the *role* of *Laertes*, for which he is better adapted in many respects.

This evening Mr. Mayo appears as *Richelieu*, a part in which he is said to excel.

THE MANNING MINSTRELS.

Another week of the most remarkable success in minstrelsy ever achieved in Chicago began last evening at the Dearborn Theatre, with a programme entirely new, with the exception of an item or two which have proved so popular as to compel their recurrence, and an audience which densely filled the auditorium. There are the usual exquisite quality of ballads in the first part by Fredericks and Kelly, together with new comicalities, vocal and conversational, by Ben Cotton and Bob Hart. After these the inimitable "Shoo Fly," by the same brace of geniuses; some clog dancing by Kenney; "The Wig Makers," a laughable sketch by Hart, Cotton, and Dennis; and at last the roaring burlesque of "Mazeppa; or the Fiery, Untamed Steed of the Calumet," which brings out the entire company, and is splendidly produced with respect to scenery, stage effects, costumes, etc. It forms a fitting capsheaf to one of the best entertainments which has been given at the Dearborn.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Irish Reform Measure—Educational Bill.

Details of the Duel Between Prince Henri and Montpensier.

Trouble in the French Cabinet on the Papal Question.

Spain.

THE DUEL.

MADRID, March 14.—The duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon, creates intense excitement. It was caused by some insulting letters written by the latter, branding Montpensier as a Jesuit conspirator, and calling him a "bloated French pastry cook." Generals Alaminor and Cordova and Colonel Stier acted as seconds of the Duke, and three Republican Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for De Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of weapons and the right to the first shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants firing alternately. The weapons used were revolvers. The first and second shots of the Duke de Bourbon missed. At his third, the bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound. Montpensier's first shot missed, his second slightly [illegible], and the third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed, "My God, what have I done," and swore to protect the Prince's children.

Montpensier and his seconds are in Madrid, and have not been arrested. It is said that the affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne.

When the Duke had fired twice, the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious, and refused all offers. It is rumored that French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.

THE PRINCE'S FUNERAL.

MADRID, March 14.—The funeral of Prince Henri Bourbon took place to-day. No public demonstration was made.

MILITARY REVIEW.

MADRID, March 14. Marshal Prim reviewed the volunteers of Madrid, to-day. He was received with great enthusiasm.

Great Britain.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Granville said the government would ask for further power to deal with the violation of law in Ireland, and that a bill containing severe police regulations had been prepared and would soon be submitted.

The Duke of Richmond promised his support to such a measure, but regretted the tardiness of its introduction.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he should infer from the language of Lord Granville that the proposed bill would hardly be equal to the emergency.

After desultory remarks from other Lords, the House adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, explained the circumstances attending the seizure of the American brig Mary Lowell in the West Indies by a Spanish cruiser. He said no demand for indemnity could lie against England, as the vessel was captured on the high seas, and not within British jurisdiction.

Mr. Gladstone promised that a bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland would be introduced on Thursday of this week. It would contain the provisions of several acts passed in former years for the preservation of the public peace. It would empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and provide for summary trial, without a jury, of certain offences created by the bill, such as the possession of powder, prowling by night, or travelling without destination or purpose. It would compensate the victims of violence, and increase the powers of the officers of justice for obtaining evidence. The bill was to remain in force for a limited time, and could be applied only to districts in which the Lieutenant General had proclaimed a suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The people, in districts under the operation of the law, would be held answerable for offences against order. This statement was received with uproarious applause from both sides of the house. Mr. Gladstone said this brief announcement was all it was thought expedient now to make.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented imperative reasons why the government had, up to the present moment, preferred to adhere to the letter of the law in dealing with Ireland rather than resort to another suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

A lively debate followed on Irish affairs in general. Complaints were made of the frequency of political juries in Ireland, and the government indignantly repelled the charge of packing them.

The Education bill came up on a motion for a second reading. George Dixon, member for Birmingham, and an advanced Liberal, said he felt obliged to oppose the second reading of this bill, as much as he desired free schools. The measure [illegible] schools. He objected that the bill, though compulsory, made concessions to sectarian occupiers, and that leaving religious questions to be determined by the boards must introduce endless discussion.

Mr. Forster, the introducer of the bill, argued against the use of the Bible and the giving of religious instruction in the schools. On this rock, he said, the valuable school system of the United States was foundering, and simply because the rule was inflexible and not left to the option of each locality. The best public opinion favored the latter plan. Mr. Forster gave the history of his bill and analyzed its provisions at great length, and concluded by hoping that during this session he should see the measure fully considered and become a law.

The Coinage bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

YACHTING.

LONDON, March 14.—Douglas, with a view of bringing the Asbury correspondence to a decisive issue, finally agrees that his yacht "Sappho" shall race Asbury's yacht "Cambria," the course to be sixty miles, dead to windward, and return to the point of starting. No allowance for time to be mentioned in the agreement.

NEW IRISH MEASURE.

LONDON, March 14.—The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament, which has for its object the enforcement of the laws in Ireland. It is based on Althorp's law of 1833, and Grey's law of 1847. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to proclaim the districts where unusual trouble exists in a state of insurrection. Extraordinary powers of arrest and detention are granted to the magistrates in such districts, after the proclamation. In some cases police and jury trials are dispensed with. The bill will be introduced on Thursday, by the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE BOMBAY SUSPENDED.

Later despatches from Hong Kong announce that the Captain of the Bombay has been suspended, not on account of the collision, but because he neglected to inform himself of the seriousness of the damage that had been entailed, and because he took no measures to preserve the lives of the drowning crew.

THE BOSTON NOT SEEN AT THE AZORES.

A vessel just from Fayal, the 26th of February, reports that up to that time nothing had been heard of the City of Boston. Public confidence in the safety of the ship has been sensibly shaken by this unfavorable intelligence. The Azores were regarded, in some quarters, as the last hope.

WAS IT THE CITY OF BOSTON?

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The bark Mary Johnston, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived to-day. The Captain reports that on the 13th of February, in latitude 50 degrees north, and longitude 24 degrees west, he passed a large steamer which was hove to and heading northeast. She displayed the British colors, and a signal to denote that her machinery was broken down. She had two white stripes and one red on her funnel, about two thirds of the way up, and the Captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer City of Boston. The gale was very heavy at the time, and the Johnston was not able to stop or get near enough to make closer observations.

AMERICAN FORGER ARRESTED.

CORK, March 14.—On the arrival of the steamship Idaho at Queenstown, yesterday, from New York, a passenger named Phillips was arrested by the police for forgery of United States bonds to the extent of $40,000.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, March 14—Arrived, Britannia, England, arrived at Queenstown.

MR. FORSTER'S EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Vernon Harcourt and others denounce Mr. Forster's Education bill, because it refers religious difficulties to local bodies for settlement.

CABLE RATES.

The *Times* publishes a letter, arguing strongly against the suggestion of Mr. Sampson, its city editor, to try the experiment of reducing the rates of telegraphing through the English and French Atlantic cables to a crown for twenty words. It predicts that such change would stop the issuing of 5 per cent dividends hereafter, and be likely to affect the reserve of the cable companies.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS CRITICISED.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately paid more attention than usual to American topics. It had editorials to-day on female magistrates, on the political isolation of President Grant, and on the sentence imposed on Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, the inadequacy of which is pointed out.

OPPOSITION TO PAPAL PRETENSIONS.

The party at Rome adverse to Papal pretensions is gathering strength daily.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Brough, the dramatist, is dead.

ORDINATION.

Stephen Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone, was ordained at Lambeth, to-day, by the Bishop of Winchester.

SCULLING RACE.

The sculling race of one mile took place on the Tyne, to-day, between Jas. Taylor and Jas. Percy, for £25. The betting at the start was 6 to 1 on Percy. Taylor won by four lengths.

France.

LIBERALIZATION.

LONDON, March 14.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Telegraph* says M. Emile Ollivier announces, officially, the immediate liberalization of the imperial policy.

SMALL-POX IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 14.—The small-pox still prevails in different quarters of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marquis de Lavalette, Minister to Great Britain, has arrived in Paris.

A telegraphic despatch from Algiers announces that Marshal MacMahon, Governor General of Algiers, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. The supposed cause is the recent discussion in the Corps Legislatif on the administration of Algiers.

CABINET MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

PARIS, March 14.—Differences have arisen in the Cabinet on the policy toward Rome. It is known that Count Daru is in favor of energetic measures, to which Ozanne is opposed. Segris sides with Ollivier, and Buffet with Daru. The question is likely a Cabinet matter, and may result in the withdrawal of Count Daru. The journals announce that the Emperor has sent Prince Napoleon to consult with Ollivier, and endeavor to bring the Ministers to one mind on the subject.

Italy.

SIX HUNDRED AND TEN VOTES FOR INFALLIBILITY.

PARIS, March 14.—A Rome despatch of to-day's date states that 610 votes are now sure for the Papal infallibility dogma in the Œcumenical Council.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—Despatches from Rome confirm the report of the demand made by France for representation in the council. The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church renders inevitable a change in the attitude of France, as in the abstract they violate the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to the wishes expressed by the Emperor in his speech to the Chambers.

Germany.

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY—LAW APPROVED.

[*By the French Cable.*]

BERLIN, March 13.—The New Atlantic Cable Company, which proposes to lay a submarine cable between America and Holland, has been officially sanctioned by the German Government. The cable is to pass the Azores, and, if the French Government makes no objection, it will also touch the French coast. The cost of telegraphing between America and Holland must not be higher than by any other line. The undertaking must be completed within three years. The new law on the acquisition or loss of the right of citizenship in the States of the North-German Confederation has been approved by the Federal Council and laid before the Reichstadt. Letters of naturalization will be accorded to foreigners of full age; or, should they be minors, with the consent of their father or guardian.

Egypt.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

CAIRO, March 14.—The Khedive has given orders for the immediate commencement of new fortifications and other works in the harbor of Alexandria.

Mexico.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 14.—A fight has taken place between General Rugueles and Governor Codana, commanding the revolutionists, near Coronetta Hill. Codana was defeated, with great loss. Rugueles took 1,600 prisoners, among them many officers. At last accounts, Codana was hemmed in, and would have to defeat General Rugueles, or lose his own army.

West Indies.

BATCH OF ARMY NEWS.

HAVANA, March 14.—Late advices from Nuevitas are received. General Goyeneche had arrived at Cascarra, and would soon march on Guaimaro.

General Puello's forces occupy the towns of Sabanica and San Miguel, and were erecting fortifications. Cascarra was also being fortified.

The insurgent General Jordan's headquarters were at Magara Bomba last week, but he has since moved to Bano. Jordan lately sent six hundred Camaguey insurgents toward Cinco Villas District, but when near Remedios they were met by the Spaniards, 27 being killed, and their advance checked. The Spaniards lost 1 man killed, and 10 wounded.

The insurgents in superior numbers lately attacked Fort Charcos, but were repulsed by the garrison, composed of colored firemen from Havana.

Mr. Phillips, United States Consul at Santiago, has published a card in the journals of that city, denying that he wrote the letter to the State Department at Washington, which was read before Congress. Phillips has expressed a desire to have the United States Government investigate the matter.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A *Herald* special from Santiago the 8th inst., confirms the foregoing statement from Havana about Phillips, and adds, fearing that some injury might be done him, Phillips took passage yesterday on the French steamer for Jamaica. The Government Secretary and British Consul accompanied him to the wharf, but no demonstration was made.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.

GERRIT SMITH AND THE CUBANS.

Gerrit Smith has sent $1,000 to the Cuban fund, and written a letter praising the Cubans for their earnestness, and assailing the United States Government for not recognizing them.

DIED.

Radway, of Ready Relief notoriety, died to-day.

WALL STREET MATTERS.

Wall street was much excited to-day over Senator Sumner's bill, which was erroneously reported to require 4 per cent, instead of 1, to be retired by the banks. The bulls and bears are united in denouncing Sumner, and the market fluctuated considerably before the error was corrected. Business was active, and transactions were estimated to exceed $70,000,000. The bull clique appears to be better organized than the bears, and the tendency is toward higher prices. One failure was reported to-day for a quarter of a million dollars. Railway stocks were more active than on Saturday. A story was published this morning that a clique [illegible] leading stocks are in the hands of cliques, and outsiders are afraid to operate; but the principal speculators say there is no pool so extensive as the gold one of September. The most active stocks to-day were Northwestern, Lake Shore, and Rock Island. The money market was more active, and closed at 5 per cent on governments, and 6 per cent on stock collaterals. There is no demand for currency for the interior, and there are suspicions of a lock-up in greenbacks in connection with anticipated stock speculations.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS

have been discovered in the Navy Yard. A pile of coal dust was sold at auction for $5, and the purchasers carted away eighty tons of coal instead of dust. Several officers have been discharged for complicity in the fraud.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

In the case of the counterfeiters arrested on Saturday, additional discoveries were made to-day of counterfeiting materials. One of the persons arrested says they sent $50,000 in ones and twos, greenbacks, to Western cities last week.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RAILROAD ITEM.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to-day, by a small majority, voted to request the Legislature of Wisconsin to pass a law authorizing a classification of terms of service of Directors.

SILVER CHANGE.

Three millions of silver is expected from Canada this week, consigned to a New York bank. One bank is said now to have fifty-two kegs in its vaults.

PROPOSED RESIGNATION.

Another vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court will soon be created by the resignation of Justice Nelson. Much interest in legal circles exists as to the succession, for which William M. Evarts, of this city, and Ward Hunt, one of the Judges of the New York Court of Appeals, are prominent candidates.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

In the Fullerton case to-day, the letter of Belknap to the Treasury Department, which was objected to on Saturday, was admitted as evidence in Court. Ex-United States Marshal Murray was examined, but failed to identify the letter, and his evidence was ruled out. The prosecution then obtained an adjournment till to-morrow, for the purpose of procuring other witnesses.

RAILROAD LEASE.

The Pennsylvania Central Railway has secured possession of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railway.

THE ERIE IMBROGLIO.

An attempt was made to-day to serve upon Fisk and Gould, Directors of the Erie Railway, papers issued by the American lawyers of the English stockholders, but from the vigilance of the sentinels the attempt failed, and the injunctionists were promptly expelled from the Grand Opera House. Burt, the solicitor employed by the English Protective Commission, has resigned, and a prominent financier connected with an Anglo-American banking house in New York, has been appointed to succeed him. Gould and Fisk learning that 160,000 shares had been imported, which have been borrowed in London for the purpose of transfer here, to the name of Raphael & Heath, and that these shares have been rendered unmarketable by the unauthorized filling up of blanks in the certificates with the names of members, have made application for an issue of new certificates in the place of those so tampered with.

THE MAYORALTY.

A preliminary meeting of citizens was held at the Astor House this evening, looking to the nomination of Benjamin Wood for Mayor.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.

Both houses of the Legislature have been grinding away at routine business, this morning, and have cleaned it up so far as could be done without members enough to pass an appropriation bill. The Dells Improvement in the Assembly, some railroad bills in the Senate, and one or two other matters remain as points of contention, and may be killed by procrastination, but business generally will be completely disposed of before midnight Tuesday, after which no bills can be passed. Both houses meet to-night, and there is a prospect of a late session and much filibustering in the Assembly on Dells Improvement bills.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was introduced and lost, that all rules which interfere with the reading of bills the second and third times the same day be suspended the balance of the session. The vote by which the Senate refused to pass the bill to authorize the Secretary of State to purchase an index to the State laws, was reconsidered and the bill referred.

The memorial to Congress for a division of the State into two Judicial Districts was concurred in as amended by the Assembly.

The bill raising rates of liquor licenses was lost by a vote of 13 to 9.

Senate bills were passed providing for compensation to a Catholic clergyman for attendance on Catholic inmates of the State Prison; requiring notice to occupants of land before the issue of tax deed thereon; and several local bills.

Bills were indefinitely postponed relating to the limitation of claims against the estates of deceased persons, and to protect insect-destroying birds in the State.

Assembly resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of State to forward copies of the session laws and journals to members of the Legislature, and to allow the introduction of a memorial to Congress for a grant of land to the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company.

Several local bills were passed; also, one to amend the law granting aid to families of Wisconsin soldiers; to amend Chapter 118, Revised Statutes, of guardians and wards; to amend Section 11, Chapter 130, General Laws of 1868, which provides for assessment of property for taxation, and the levy of taxes thereon; to further provide for the assessment and collection of delinquent taxes for 1865 and 1866, on shares in National Banks; to protect the people of Wisconsin from fraud in the sale of territory for the sale of patent rights; relating to costs in certain cases; to amend Section 1, Chapter 40, Laws of 1867, to encourage the cultivation of cranberries.

A Senate bill was concurred in to amend Chapter 159, Laws of 1869, relative to evidence.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The Legislature, to-day, passed a bill prescribing that for one year after it passed, all persons elected or appointed to office in the State, shall take the Fourteenth Amendment oath.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—Resolutions were offered in the Senate by Mr. Bosse, Democrat, to-day, asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to abolish the National Banks. The resolution went on the table under notice to discuss.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The House has passed a bill that Congressmen shall be elected on the first Monday in August, and not on the second Tuesday in November, as now.

SPRINGFIELD.

(Continued from First Page.)

Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The proposition was lost.

Mr. WENDLING, of Shelby, proposed an additional section:

"All defects in the process and pleading in any suit at law or equity may be corrected and amended, [illegible] *Provided, however*, That if, after such correction, the opposite party is thereby made to proceed to trial, a continuance may be had."

Mr. WENDLING spoke in defence of his proposition. It was designed to afford cheap justice to the people. One-half the law's vexations and delays arose from technicalities in our papers of record. Our courts were kept up by taxes upon the people, but the latter avoided them as an enemy.

Mr. TINCHER was glad to see one of the attorneys of the convention advocate a reform in pleading, but he had not gone far enough. He would vote for the resolution, but should in the future introduce an amendment which would radically affect the evil.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Jefferson, concurred in all said by the preceding speakers. It was the first time the people's interests had been advocated in the convention. It was a move in the right direction. He called upon the gentleman from Woodford.

Mr. BAYNE understood the suggestion and all that had been said by preceding speakers.

Mr. GOODELL, of Iroquois, said our courts were now courts of injustice, and he seconded the remarks of the previous speakers.

Mr. VANDEVENTER, of Brown, opposed. Pettifoggers would be the only ones that profited by the section. The old common law system was the best that could be practised. He could hardly believe the gentleman from Shelby intended what he said. He could excuse the bankers and farmers, but not an attorney at law.

Mr. WENDLING stated that he meant just what he said, and never was more in earnest. The trivial, insignificant defects in papers were what so thoroughly disgusted the people. He was not prepared to abandon the old common law system, however. The section was lost—32 to 25.

Mr. BROMWELL thought the section regulating the salaries of Circuit Judges had been left in a shape not intended by the committee. It did not do away with the docket fees.

Mr. WELLS said the section should be changed in other respects. The compensation would need to be increased if respectable Judges were to be had. In Cook County, he had been told, no competent Judge could be found for less than $7,000. In reply to a question, he said that in his district Judges had received as much as $4,500. He moved to amend by making the salary $4,000.

Mr. Bromwell's amendment was adopted. It inserts the words "from and after the adoption of this constitution" after the word "and" at the beginning of the last clause.

Mr. Wells' amendment was not acted upon.

STATE REVENUE.

The report of the Committee on Revenue was taken up. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, said the committee had decided that the first dependence of the State for revenue should be made upon the Illinois Central Railroad fund, and after that upon taxation. This fund was to be the corner-stone of the revenue of the State, and this section had been placed first so as to show the plain purpose to all future Legislatures and to the people. Sections 2 and 3 were transcripts of the existing constitution, and so was Section 4 in the main. Section 5 provided that the returns of Collectors should be made to some designated officer of the county who should be connected in some way with that business. The other sections were briefly explained.

Section 1 was taken up.

Mr. DEWITT wished the ten-minute rule suspended during the discussion. As to the Illinois Central Railroad fund, an illusion had been dispelled. It had been demonstrated that that fund came from the people, and not from the railroad company. The latter made it all up from rates of fare and freight. He wished the road to be taxable for city and county purposes, and desired the matter left open so that the Legislature could appropriate the fund to them. He moved to strike out the words in the section "and for ever constitute a portion of the revenue of the State."

Mr. CHURCH opposed. The land was given the railroad company by the General Government, and none of it ever belonged to the counties. The road had afforded to the counties through which it passed objects of taxation which they would never otherwise have had. Was it nothing that the resources had been developed and brought in connection with markets North and South? He looked forward to the time when the State would receive 10 per cent from the railroad, but it would not belong to the counties.

Mr. BROMWELL spoke of the discriminations between local rates for freight and through rates.

Mr. TINCHER thought the people expected this section to be adopted. If people inhabiting counties along the line of this road were not satisfied they could pack up and move.

Mr. BENJAMIN thought the section was not understood. He did not wish the Legislature to be tied up so as to prevent action in future contingencies. It was a simple, plain question whether the counties along the line of this road should pay the expenses of running this State.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Scott, supported the section.

Adjourned.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Text of Sherman's Bill as Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The following is the Funding bill as passed by the Senate:

That, for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon, or registered bonds, of such denominations not less than $50 as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government of the United States at any time after ten years, and payable in coin in forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value, for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, and for no other purpose; and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such 6 per centum bonds at par, as may not be offered in exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

[illegible] States, coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government of the United States at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at forty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding 4½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par for coin; or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest in coin, and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin as, by the terms of issue, are or may become redeemable or payable, or to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, from time to time, coupon or registered bonds, of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may think proper, to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the government, at any time after twenty years, and payable in coin at forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and such bonds may be disposed of either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, for United States notes, or may be exchanged at not less than par for any of the obligations of the United States outstanding at the date of the issue of such bonds; and if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of 4 per cent bonds for any of the purposes herein, or hereinafter, recited, than would be otherwise authorized by this act, such further issues are hereby authorized: *Provided*, That there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issue authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds, *and the annual income thereon*, authorized by the act shall be exempt from all taxation by or under national, State, municipal, and local authority.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and in Europe as he may deem necessary to aid in the negotiation of said bonds, and he may advertise the loan herein authorized and the conditions thereof in such newspapers and journals in this country and in Europe as he may select for that purpose, and a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per centum of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, and disposing of the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to carry into execution the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, relating to the sinking fund, there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods, the sum of $150,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt; and the United States bonds now held in the sinking fund, and the United States bonds now held in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record thereof being first made in the books of the Treasury Department. And the bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and a full and detailed account of the application of the money herein appropriated shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress with his annual report, and the aggregate amount of the bonds cancelled and destroyed shall be stated in the monthly statement of the public debt.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination not less than one thousand dollars, issued under the provisions of this act, and no other, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to the National Banking Associations for circulation under an act entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of the United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and all the National Banking Associations, organized under said act, or any amendment thereof, the bonds of which are then redeemable, by their terms, and as they shall thereafter become redeemable, are hereby authorized to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes within one year from the date of the passage of this act; in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the associations by which they were deposited, in sums of not less than $1,000, provided that any such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, by resolution of the Board of Directors, deposit legal-tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States, to the amount of its outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption: *And provided further*, That not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at 4½ or 5 per centum per annum.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of Section 21 of said act, may equal but not exceed 90 per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, but shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount to which such bank may be entitled under said section.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association organized or to be organized under the National Currency act, and the acts amendatory thereof, may, upon depositing with the Treasurer United States notes to any amount not less than $50,000, receive an equal amount of registered bonds of the United States of the kind and description provided for by Section 3 of this act, and may deposit the same as the security for circulating notes; and thereupon such banking association shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon terms and conditions, and to the extent provided in the said National Currency acts, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate circulation of national currency prescribed by said acts: *Provided, however*, That as circulating notes are issued under this section, an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Municipal Elections.

BANGOR, Me., March 14.—Henry E. Prentiss, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day. Vote—Prentiss, 1,360; Coe, Democrat, [illegible].

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 14.—E. W. Wedgwood, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 544 votes to [illegible] of Chapman, Republican.

BELFAST, Me., March 14.—Alex. Harford, the citizens' candidate, and present incumbent, was elected Mayor by 135 majority.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 14.—Centralia follows New Hampshire, under the same circumstances. Three tickets were in the field—the Republican, Citizens', and Temperance. The entire Republican ticket was elected by large majorities.

MISSISSIPPI.

Yerger Still Among the Missing—Message from Governor Alcorn.

JACKSON, March 14.—No tidings from Colonel Yerger. The Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances of his escape, and an effort will be made to pass a bill instructing the Governor to offer a reward of $25,000 for his apprehension; also, to appropriate $100,000 as a secret service fund. Without definite action the bill was laid aside. Sheriff Lane is making a vigorous effort for the apprehension of Yerger. The Governor to-day submitted his first message to the Legislature, urging immediate legislation looking to the thorough reorganization of the Judiciary.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

Election of Officers.

At an annual meeting of the members of the Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange, held on last Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William D. Houghteling.
Vice President—Robert F. Queal.
Treasurer—A. G. Van Schaick.
Secretary—Wm. L. [illegible].
Board of Directors—W. D. Houghteling, A. O. Calkins, R. F. Queal, H. T. Porter, T. W. Harvey, A. G. Van Schaick, Wm. Blanchard, R. K. Bickford, J. H. Pearson, M. B. Hull, J. H. Skeele, George H. Ambrose, M. McDonald.
Inspection Committee—R. K. Bickford, T. W. Harvey, M. McDonald, J. H. Skeele, M. B. Hull.
Finance Committee—A. G. Van Schaick, J. H. Pearson, R. F. Queal, A. O. Calkins, Wm. Blanchard.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

The alarm from Box No. 297 at 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building, No. 143 Sholto street, owned and occupied by M. Shiebel. Loss about $500; insured for that amount in the Home Mutual. The fire is believed to have been set by mischievous boys.

The alarm from Box No. 254, at half past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was caused by a burning chimney, at No. 541 Milwaukee avenue.

How to Purchase a Clothes Wringer.

In purchasing a clothes wringer, we prefer one with cog-wheels, as they greatly relieve the rubber rolls from strain that would otherwise occur, and add much to the durability of the machine. The next point is to see that the cog-wheels are so arranged as not to fly apart when a large article is passed between the rollers. It matters not whether the cog-wheels are on one end or both ends of the shaft; if large articles disconnect them, they are entirely useless. This is very important, for as the larger the article the greater the strain, therefore if the cog-wheels separate so as to disconnect, they are of no service when most needed. We have taken some pains to examine the various wringers, and much prefer the "Universal," as lately improved, because it has long and strong gears (Rowell's patent double gear), and is the only wringer with "patent stop" for preventing the cog-wheels from separating so far as to lose their power.—*New England Farmer.*

Having used for many months the kind of wringer mentioned above, we fully endorse all that is said of it by the *New England Farmer.*—*Editors of Scientific American.*

Acknowledgment.

OFFICE OF WM. A. BUTTERS AND CO., AUCT'RS,
NOS. 5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH ST.,
CHICAGO, March 14, 1870.

Our premises were burglariously entered during the severe storm on Sunday morning, March 13. The perpetrator was caught in the act, disarmed of a heavy Colt's revolver, and arrested by Officer John Golden, of Pinkerton's Preventive Police, who exhibited great courage during his encounter and struggles with a desperate villain. It is also worthy of mention that prompt assistance was rendered by Officer William Warnock, of the same force, from the next beat, in conveying the prisoner to the station, and by Sergeant Sullivan in searching the building for accomplices. We desire to express our acknowledgments in the most public manner, and recommend Pinkerton's enterprise as worthy the hearty encouragement of the entire business community.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Consolidation.

Those who are interested in buying anything in the line of china, crockery, glass and silver plated ware will thank us for calling attention to the new consolidated firm of Byrn, Smith & Co., No. 118 Lake street. This firm now comprises the former houses of Byrn, Johnston & Co., and Smith & Reeder, and, with largely increased facilities, offers to close buyers a very extensive stock of these goods of their own importation. Thoroughly appreciating the requirements of the Western trade, they hold themselves in readiness to compare prices with any house in the country.

The Silver Clarion.

"The Silver Clarion" is an admirable juvenile music book, by D. Suryock, published by Root & Cady.

Obituary.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Samuel F. Wilson, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Picayune*, died on Saturday, aged 60.

General M. [illegible] Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States, died suddenly on Saturday, aged 60.

NEW YORK, March 14.—R. D. Holmes, P. G. W. M. of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., died in this city Saturday evening, aged 54 years, and many years one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the United States.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—The funeral of Hon. John W. Leftwich, to-day, was the most imposing ever witnessed here. The services were held in the First Methodist Church, by Rev. Dr. Slater, and the remains were followed by all the city officials and a large concourse of citizens.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The three Republican State Committees in conference on Saturday agreed to call a convention for the reorganization of the party. The convention meets here on April 6.

Sculling Challenge.

[illegible] fering to row [illegible] after his race with Coulter, at Poughkeepsie.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Since the recent introduction into the United States of Hoff's Malt Extract the approval of American physicians, as well as of the public, is so unanimous that this celebrated tonic beverage begins to become as popular here as in Europe. It is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution, especially for ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness. It takes the place of and is superior to ale, porter and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and is in all cases where slightly stimulating beverages and tonics are needed. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

The New Cancer Cure.—This important discovery obviates the necessity of cutting or cauterization, and removes unopen cancers or tumors without the slightest pain or disagreeable sensation. Let no one having a tumor in the breast or ovary, or other location, delay a moment. This is the only hope for an immunity from the horrors of an open cancer. Pamphlet free. Dr. W. K. Everson, Surgeon, Chicago Cancer Institute, 215 West Madison street.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Glory of Man is Strength.— Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Rough [illegible] smooth by using [illegible] Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

SPELLMAN—OWEN—On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Geo. Owen, by Rev. Enos Campbell, Mr. N. W. Spellman, of Chicago, and Miss Laranda Owen, of Jacksonville, Ill.

DIED.

MOLTER—On Sunday morning, March 13, after a brief but severe illness, Amy Charlotte, youngest child of Geo. C. and Ann Eliza Molter.

Funeral from No. 170 Ontario-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DWYER—Monday morning, March 14, R. P. Dwyer (of R. P. Dwyer & Co.) aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 86 Centre-av., Wednesday, March 16, at 10 a. m.

Pittsburgh and New York papers please copy.

SEAVERNS—On Sunday evening, March 13, at 10 o'clock, of inflammation of the brain, Corinna Gale, daughter of Chas. H. and Corinna L. Seaverns, in the 8th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at their residence, No 132 Eighteenth-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

PAGE—On Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, of inflammation of the lungs, Lillie, only child of Alexander and Angie Page, aged 16 months.

The remains will be taken to Dubuque for interment.

The funeral services of Mrs. Helen M. Goodman, wife of the late Rev. E. Goodman, will be held at the residence of Gregg, N. 15 South Sheldon-st., on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TRADING VESSEL OF 20 tons measurement, one year old. Would take in part payment a good second-hand 40 or 50 horse power engine and boiler. For particulars address WM. H. BELL, Spring Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIFTEEN HUNDRED cords of mixed wood, on M. C. R. R., 50 miles from Chicago. Address H. R. McDONALD, Furnessville, Porter County, Ind.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NO. 1 GROVER & Baker sewing machine. Apply at No. 29 Market-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—CONTENTS OF A well-furnished room, with bedding, carpet, &c. Room centrally located. Can be rented if desired. Inquire at office 280 Kinzie-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON A STATE-ST. CAR OR ON MADISON-st., an account of money in a pocket book, the property of a widow. Address MRS. GORDON, Tribune office.

LOST—ENGLISH LEVER WATCH ON CLARK-st. $10 reward for its return to 135 Hubbard-st. No questions asked.

FOUND—ON SOUTH SIDE CAR ON WEDNESday, a pocket book which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Address JOHN HARRETT, 11 Bay-av.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG WITH leather collar and rim. Can be had by applying at 135 South Jefferson-st., proving property and paying charges.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSY WOMAN. If you wish your past, present, and future told correctly, call at 286 South Clark-st. Her charms for love, luck, and success is wonderful. Fee, $1.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and Inspirational Counsellor, Room 18, 140 South Clark-st.

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHER WILL tell of business, law, love, lost or stolen property, marriages, or absent friends, or death; give advice on luck or success; have a hair tonic. 181 Jackson-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second Night of the Popular Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

Who will appear Tuesday in Bulwer's Tragedy of

RICHELIEU; Or, The Conspiracy.

Cardinal Richelieu..........MR. FRANK MAYO.

Wednesday—INGOMAR. Thursday—THE ROBBERS. Friday—Benefit of Mr. Mayo. Saturday—MAYO MATINEE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

This (Tuesday) evening, March 15, and also at the Grand Matinee Wednesday at 2½ o'clock.

FROU FROU.

FROU FROU.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as..........[illegible]

Magnificent Appointments—Excellent Cast.

Thursday, March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), Grand Extra Matinee at 2½ o'clock, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; Or, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Unprecedented hit of the great equestrian melodramatic burlesque, with the magnificent new scenery, its indescribably laughable situations and effects, and its real living, untamed steed, imported from Indiana expressly for this production,

MAZEPPA;

Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Calumet.

First Week of the Wig-Makers.

The immensely popular SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

DER FREISCHUTZ.

BENEFIT OF

MR. H. BALATKA,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

Tickets, $1.00. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences Thursday, March 10, at 9 o'clock, at Molter & Wurlitzer's Music Store, under the Museum.

LIBRARY HALL.

THE ONLY LIVING

TWO-HEADED GIRL

IN THE WORLD.

Great excitement! Hundreds of people coming and going continually.

Hours of reception, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

FARWELL HALL.

THE BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA, ENTITLED

LILY BELL,

WILL BE PERFORMED AT FARWELL HALL ON

Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon,

March 18 and 19, under the direction of Mr. E. R. WHITTEMORE, who will be assisted by some of the best amateur solo talent of the city, and a large chorus of young ladies selected expressly for the occasion. The solo parts will be performed as follows: Titania, Mrs. Geo. Mason; Lily Bell, Miss Emma Fowler; [illegible] Professors N. Cawthorne and W. O. Colls have kindly volunteered their services, and will perform the overture and accompaniments upon two grand pianos. Admittance, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be had at Farwell Hall Ticket Office. Matinee tickets, 30 cents; children, half price; no reserved seats.

Performance Friday evening commences at 8 o'clock. Performance Saturday afternoon, commences at 2:30 o'clock. Doors open at 2. Libretto of the Cantata can be had at Root & Cady's Music Store.

FARWELL HALL.

OLE BULL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

Assisted by

Miss HATTIE SAFFORD, Soprano;
Mr. MACDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Sale will commence Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

FARWELL HALL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

DR. R. H. GILBERT

By invitation of the

Academy of Sciences,

Will lecture on "Pneumatic Railroads and Commercial Progress," illustrated with views of those in London and New York, aided by the Calcium light. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge. To be had at FARWELL HALL OFFICE, Thursday, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 6 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THEIR SALESROOMS,

NOS. 5, 7, 9, & 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

Unclaimed Freight,

OF THE

American Merchants' Union Express Co.,

On TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HARDWARE,

Ware, White Granite,

Parian,

500 Cases Glassware,

On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

First-Class Clothing Stock,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Furnishing Goods,
Dry Goods, Silks,
Dress Goods,
Hosiery, Hats,
Boots, Shoes, &c.

On Thursday, March 17, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24, & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Will offer AT AUCTION, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.

370 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES.

WOOL AND LIST CARPETS,

Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Gloves and Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs, Notions, &c,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, March 17, at 9½ a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday Sale

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plated Show Cases, Mirrors, Book Cases, Ward Robes, French and Spindle Beds. Also, large assortment of Cane-Seat Chairs and Rockers, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10 a. m., at our Room, 32 South Wells-st. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

Entire stock of a furniture dealer declining business, to be sold at auction, on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 71 North Clark-st.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

At Nos. 180 and 182 Washington-st.,

On THURSDAY morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock,

Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Lounges, Tables, Chairs, &c.
Also, Two Billiard Tables and one four-ton Hay Scale.

BY EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Parlor and Bed Sets, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, splendid Plated Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, and effects, on the premises, No. 433 West Jackson-st., on THURSDAY, March 17, at 10 a. m., without reserve.

EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., Auct'rs,
181 West Madison-st.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

FINE ARTS AUCTION,

IN NEW YORK.

ART NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesrooms, 96 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

Great Sale of First-Class

OIL PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERY, [illegible] the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of [illegible], comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS have been made. [illegible] American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this city. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

Geo. Inness, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown, J. F. Kensett, A. F. Tait, Thos. Hill, T. Moran, J. R. Brevoort, L. M. Spencer, W. M. Brown, [illegible]

And others of equal celebrity, including some fine Water Colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., until sale, day and evening. Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

AUCTION SALE.

The following articles, consigned to WORTHINGTON & SON, Chicago, having remained in depot over six months, and the freight and charges thereon being unpaid, and the consignees or owners of the same having refused or neglected to receive them, after repeated applications from the Company, and there being no warehouse in Chicago willing to receive them and pay the charges thereon, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Freight Depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., Wis. Div., Chicago, to pay such freight and charges.

ARTICLES:

Seven Grindstones.

By order of C. & N. W. Railway Co.

March 4, 1870. T. J. SPILLMAN, Agent.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LUMBER OR COAL YARD, SECOND yard south of Eighteenth st. bridge, on Lumber-st. Will rent from one to five years. Inquire of JAMES DALTON & BRO. [illegible]

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN years, a lot about [illegible] feet front, running [illegible] HOLMES, No. [illegible] West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—100 FEET OF CANAL-ST. CORNER [illegible] WM. GARNETT, 129 LaSalle-st. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. NO. [illegible] one block west of Union Park, a 2-story and basement brick house with French roof. [illegible]

COTTAGE PLACE—South of Thirty-first-st., [illegible] KAIRD & BRADLEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-[illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st. [illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., 50 feet east front. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS. [illegible] Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—80 FEET RIVER FRONT BY 212 feet deep, on South Branch, adjoining the [illegible] A. J. LATHAM, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] WM. O. COLE, 168 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—SIX PER CENT.—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, Mattress?, Twenty-fifth, Keeley, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Fabrich, Pomeroy, Archer, Mary?, Sutherland, Hanover, Butler, &c. [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 124 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST. lots [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE LOTS ON HASTINGS-st., east of Reuben, only $[illegible] each. Must be sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., at $1,100 each. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—UNION-ST., CORNER SIXTEENTH-st. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. Lake-st., 40x100 ft., between LaSalle and Clark-sts., north front. Madison-st., 60x100 ft., south front, near Wells-st. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 262 NORTH Carpenter-st. [illegible] UNION REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 177 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-[illegible] ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—LOT 50x [illegible] ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN NEAR JEFferson Park if taken at once. A new two-story frame house and brick basement, with every modern improvement, [illegible] WEIL BROTHERS, 136 Madison-st., Room 3 Major Block, upstairs.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS—SEVeral pieces of improved business property, from $6,000 to $60,000, centrally located, paying 10 per cent clear. WEIL BROTHERS, 136 Madison-st., Room 3 Major Block, upstairs.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—A FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—TWO 2-STORY frame houses, brick basement, of 11 rooms each, modern improvements, and lots, Nos. 132 and 134 South Sangamon-st., between Monroe and Adams. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 14 rooms, and lot, with [illegible] east front on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A FRAME house of 7 rooms and lot 25 feet front, No. [illegible] West Lake-st., between Oakley and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. PROPERTY AT a great bargain, two-story frame houses of 12 rooms each, and lots 25x125 feet, Nos. 300 and 302 West Adams-st., between Sangamon and Aberdeen. Terms $[illegible] cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, 12 TRIbune Building,—splendid dock property, near Twelfth-st. bridge.

Lincoln Park lots only $[illegible] each.
West Jackson-st. lots only $[illegible] each.
West Adams-st. lots only $500 each.
All on very easy terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS 11 AND 12, BLOCK 3, McPHERson & Allerton's Addition, on South Halsted-st., 50 feet north of Egan-av. D. GOODWIN & CO., Room 12, Smith & Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY DWELLING and lot, two blocks from Lincoln Park, only $[illegible]; $1,000 down. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on Ashley-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. $1,650; $500 cash; balance easy. SHORES & FINLAY, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD COTtage and barn on leased lot on Kankakee-av. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN 4, 20, 12, TWO MILES West of Harlem, only $75 per acre. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 121 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION, at Raccourci Bend, Point Coupee, known as one of the most productive places in the State, for either [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Lake County—200 acres—120 prairie, 80 timber; 10 miles from Chicago, 8 miles from Lake Forest, 2 miles from Rockland, 1 mile from Libertyville Post-office, borders on the Desplaines river, ¼ mile from good schools, [illegible] & SON, 105 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE STOCK FARM—IN CARroll County, Iowa, of 1,280 acres; 300 acres improved; 310 acres timber; three living streams of water. Five miles south of Glidden Station, Northwestern Railroad. For further particulars, address JNO. W. GUSTINE, Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED Kansas lands; 10,000 acres southwestern Iowa lands, all patent titles. CHAS. B. HOLMES, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2,500 ACRES OF LAND IN MARION County, Kansas; first-rate rolling prairie, well watered, at $2.25 per acre. Also, 2,440 acres in Marion and Dickinson Counties; good soil, well watered, near railroad, at $2.00 per acre. Also, 480 acres in Brown County; [illegible] J. BARNET, 11 Mercantile Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—1,287 ACRES FIRST-RATE LAND patent title, in Pocahontas County, Iowa, at $2.25 per acre, for a short time. W. J. BARNEY, President National Board of R. E. Agents, 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF CHEAP IOWA lands. J. HUTCHINS, 154 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, ROOM 12 Tribune Building. Lake View fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich. The farm of the fruit region, with splendid improvements, for sale cheap. Also a large list of other fruit farms and lands for sale and exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—an improved Wisconsin farm. HAMMER & SMITH, 25 and 24 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN Lyons County, Iowa, $2.50. Also, 1,000 acres lands and farms in North and West. Lands and farms sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE or cottage of 8 rooms, on monthly payments, and lease of lot two or five years. Address O. LEWIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE, ON LOT 25 OR 30 FEET. Part cash, balance in Illinois lands. Address T P, P. O. Box 729.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—COMfortable furnished rooms, with good board, by the day or week, at moderate rates.

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A SINGLE GENtleman can be accommodated with room and first class board. Also, a few day boarders.

560 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

722 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDING IN strictly private family, with every home comfort and attention for gent and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms, $5 to $6. No other boarders taken.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Large, handsome front and back rooms, elegantly furnished, with board, in private family. A gentleman and wife or single gentleman can find a pleasant home by addressing MICHIGAN-AV., Tribune office.

NATIONAL HOTEL—CORNER WASHINGTON and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House—furnished rooms for families, or single rooms, with or without board, very reasonable. Lodging, 50 cents. The best accommodations in Chicago for the money.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC TEACHER wishes board in a private family, where lessons can be given in part payment. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Tribune Office.

BOARD—FROM ABOUT THE 1ST OF APRIL, in private family preferred, for gentleman, wife, and daughter 13 years old. Good board and pleasant rooms required. Good references given and required. Address immediately, J. H. McM., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, a suite of rooms each, or rooms with alcove, in a first-class boarding-house, on South Side, north of Thirteenth-st. Address, for two days, K G H, Tribune office, giving particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS of the city. Tenants all ready to go in. HENDERSON & CO., 126½ Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, in a good neighborhood, for a small family. Reference given and required. Address JOHN GEORGE, Tribune office, giving location and rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPONSIBLE TENant wishes to rent a furnished cottage in a desirable location, from May 1. Address COTTAGE, P. O. Box 886.

WANTED—TO RENT—A REFINED GENTLEman wife, without board, a room, in a private family. Address, stating terms, OLERENS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A well furnished, comfortable bed-room, in house with all modern conveniences. Address, for three days, R B J, Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—APRIL 1, A [illegible] tage, 7 or 8 rooms, good yard, water, [illegible] Side, between Fulton and Monroe-sts. Address, West Side, with price and particulars, BYRON, 60 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, without board, for a gentleman and wife, South Side. References exchanged. Address C B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM— for gentleman and wife; location, North, South, or West Side, convenient to horse cars, or within half hour's walk of the Court House. Will pay $20 to $25 for [illegible] acceptable rooms or rooms. Address L. PAINE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with modern conveniences, and good board, for a family of three adults—first floor preferred. Address OMEGA, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM in Central Illinois, within 4 miles of county seat, [illegible] SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 15 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE [illegible] in Evanston, Ill., [illegible] C. LAMB & CO., 304 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED city lots and some cash for good vessel or improved farm. Give full description, price, and location. Address TRADER, Box 86.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS, SIZES AND STYLES of delivery and general business wagons at MACHINE'S? CARRIAGE FACTORY, 261 and 263 Kinzie-st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, FOR THE COUNtry; the man to work on the farm, and the woman for general housework. Inquire at 129 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, IN own handwriting, stating references and salary wanted, O K, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY AT ROOM 2, SPEED'S Block.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT 15, WHO can come well recommended, can get steady work at 37 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE. APPLY TO W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect, 69 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE STEADY SINGLE men, well acquainted in the city, to drive for the City Express Office, 53 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, DRIVERS, BARTENDers, farm hands, and railroad laborers for Illinois and Iowa, at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 East Washington-st., Room 33.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—20 MEN for the South; also, 25 men for city work. Free transportation. Apply at 158 Washington-st., and 255 South Water-st.

WANTED—20 MEN TO WORK ON THE CAnal, 2½ miles south of Willow Springs Depot. Wages, $1.50 per day, and $4 board, $4.50 per week. DAVIS & DUFFIELD, Contractors.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Salary or commission. Call at AMERICAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, 102 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

WANTED—ONE MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS collecting, and three traveling salesmen. Apply at 153 Madison-st., Room 26.

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIVE GOOD SALESMEN to take orders for our goods by sample. Large salaries, or commissions if preferred. A. K. ADAMS & CO., over 175 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, FOR $75 cash I can get a good situation, in the above capacity, for a young man with good references. Must have a knowledge of the German language. Address B W, Tribune office.

WANTED—AUCTIONEER TO TRAVEL AND sell at farm sales. Must come well recommended for honesty and integrity. Address A D O, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGINEERS, AT GOODWILLIE, BENJAMIN & CO.'S, 30 Ohio-st.

WANTED—TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS—A good general hand wanted. Apply at No. 11 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A CABINETMAKER AND TWO cabinet chairmakers, at 27 North Jefferson-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 2 SEWING GIRLS, 2 dining-room girls, to go to Dubuque, Iowa; 3 chambermaids, 2 nurse girls, 7 girls for general housework. 1 cook, 2 lady clerks wanted in a few days. [illegible]

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GIRLS WELL versed in book-bindery work, at 34 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TEACH MUSIC and the common branches of an English education. Apply at 34 Vincennes-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—10 OR 15 GIRLS FOR MAKING boxes. Apply at the office of Merrill's Washing Compound. Also, a few new hands wanted to work by the piece.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE NECK-TIES. Only experienced hands need apply at 133 Lake-st., Room 7.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COAT-BASTERS, finishers, and machine operators. Apply to 303 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 368 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 348 Burnside-st., or call at 168 State-st., in the store. References wanted.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—ONE WHO CAN wash, iron, and sew, and understands the care of children. References required. Apply at 298 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE cook. Apply at 131 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SECOND girl, at 59 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL OR WOMAN, in a small family, where she can have the benefit of a home. Apply at 126 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO kitchen work. Norwegian, German, or English preferred. Apply, for three days, at 383 West Indiana-st. No objection to a middle aged woman.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, FOR GENeral housework. Scotch preferred. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. this week, Room 19 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Only those with good references need apply at 353 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM AND chamber work; also, a German cook, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 34½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE SECOND GIRL who understands waiting on table. Apply at 33 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A SMALL FAMily, to cook, wash and iron. One not afraid to work will have a good place. Apply in the store No. 91 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH and iron, at 812 Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty third-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 428 divorces during that time.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, by a lawyer who has made divorce laws a special study. All cases guaranteed. Information free. Address the old and long established P. O. Box 216, Chicago.

HEIRS TO LANCASTER ESTATE AND OTHER estates and unclaimed money, will do well to address ROBERT PALETHORP, attorney at law, 505 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEASE OF OFFICE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of the first floor of No. 103 Washington-st. Apply on premises to J. F. CLARK, Manager of the Northwestern Dept. for the National Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

TO MILLERS—IF YOU WANT YOUR MILL picks dressed in the best style and warranted to stand, send them to W. F. NOYE, Mill Furnishing House, 220 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO LAWYERS—AN ATTORNEY OF THE CHIcago Bar retiring from practice will sell a certificate of full-paid stock in the Law Institute, cheap for cash. Inquire at 62 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—STOCK OF DRUGS, DRY GOODS or clothing for a dwelling, 12 rooms, one acre lot, on Prairie-av., Kenosha, worth $3,000. Address H. H. PERSHING, 125 West Van Buren-st. After four days address Plymouth, Ind.

[illegible] terms, P. O. Box 26.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 224 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, WITH $200, to take an interest in a paying office business, long established. Call at 103 East Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN a good vessel in exchange for Chicago real estate by a man who is competent to sail her. Inquire of W. EGAN or of E. F. DAVISON & SONS.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP WITH A RESPONsible party worth about $5,000, one connected with the Board of Trade preferred. The advertiser intends to work previously for two or three months before arrangements are made, after which he would invest the same amount as above, securing important and very profitable business. Best of references exchanged. Address, with full name, SUCCESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITH A CAPItal of $500 to $1,000, and of good business attainments, desires an interest in an established and paying business. Hard work and close attention guaranteed. No. 1 references given and required. H. B. BRYSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A THIRD OR HALF interest in an old-established business, either in Chicago or within 100 miles of it. References, A No. 1. Address HARRISON, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON MAY 1 NEXT, THE BRICK boarding house known as the Hamilton House, situated in Fort Wayne, Ind., a thriving city of 25,000 inhabitants. Rental, $300. Address E. L. STURGIS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TO RENT—& DESPLAINES-ST., NEAR WASHington, house of 12 rooms, grates, hot water, bath-room, closet, etc. A. KIDDER, 255 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 46 SHERMAN-ST. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 23 Canalport-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING, No. 226 East Indiana-st.; house in perfect order; all modern improvements. Frame house, No. 23 Hinsdale-st. For permission to see houses, apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRAME HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Wabash-av., near Haven School, will be rented low to a good paying tenant. Address RAY, Tribune office, for three days.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR—A FURNISHed house, in complete order, with all modern improvements, in a desirable location on Prairie-av., north of Twenty first st. Apply to E. B. MYERS, 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, furnished throughout, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Will be rented to the right parties, who will board the owner and his wife for the rent. Address W. P. O. Box 384.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, well furnished, with all modern improvements. Parties must be responsible. Apply at 618 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE ON West Washington-st. A first-class residence of 14 rooms, on Michigan-av., near Peck-court. Inquire of HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BOARDING HOUSE ON State-st., near Van Buren. 37 good sized rooms in good order. "Only a few minutes' walk from the Post Office." A nice, substantial, favorably-located house. Possession immediately. C. S. WALLER, 39 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 129 MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Adams-st., from May 1, 1870. Apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, No. 2 Fullerton Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 237 (TERRACE ROW) Michigan-av., from May 1, 1870. Apply to JONAS HUTCHINSON, 88 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, 15 MINUTES FROM depot, house and 10 acres; fine market garden, fruit, &c. BROWN BROS., 236 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2 FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES ON South Side, east of Clark-st., and south of Chicago-av. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES FOR ALL WHO ARE tired of "two beds with room in it." HENDERSON & CO., 126½ Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 207 OHIO-ST., east of Clark. Apply on the premises, or to WEBSTER & BAXTER, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING No. 290 Wabash-av. Apply to T. M. AVERY, corner of West Water and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK RESIdence completely furnished, on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Will be rented for boarding house on any terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. Apply at Room 26 Hamilton Block, 14 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, with water and gas, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, at [illegible] Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ONE SLEEPING ROOM, FURNISHed, suitable for two gentlemen, at 13 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at 328 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block, 137½ Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Taken care of, if desired. Apply at Room 23, No. [illegible] Madison-st., corner State.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—SECOND AND HALF OF FIFTH floor of No. 40 Randolph-st. Apply to FRENCH [illegible] 30 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st.; fine chance for bakery, meat market, grocery. Cheap. BROWN BROS., 236 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DOCK—[illegible] FEET ON MARKET-ST., adjoining Lind's [illegible] Lake-st. bridge. Apply to F. BALL, No. 21 Orleans Building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE [illegible] West Madison-st. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS UNDER THE National Hotel, cor. Washington and Wells-sts., suitable for groceries or other business, as it is half way between the Chamber of Commerce and the tunnel. Inquire at the National Hotel.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING No. 91 Michigan-av., offices at 85 LaSalle-st., with South Water-st. Inquire of HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF A STORE, BEST STAND in the city for retail hardware. To a good party rent will be satisfactory. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A MILLINER OR DRESSMAKER, part of a room on Lake st., near Tremont House. $30 per month only. Address A. C., Tribune office.

TO RENT—A STORE ON CLARK-ST. ALSO, offices and rooms on Madison-st. Apply at Room 38 Madison-st. ANDREWS & BROTHER.

TO RENT—STORES—DESIRABLE BRICK stores, Nos. 62, 64, and 66 Franklin-st., near Lake. Apply to JONAS HUTCHINSON, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, front and rear, in the second stories of Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st. Apply to GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 99 Washington-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG young man, 25 years of age, [illegible] Address, with particulars, [illegible] Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman, [illegible] A S, Post Office box.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG practical bookkeeper, [illegible] references furnished if required. Address GRANT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man well educated, as clerk or entry clerk in a house. T D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house of some kind, well acquainted with the city. Good references given. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, by an experienced young man. [illegible] Box 248, Lafayette, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with a business experience of ten years, [illegible] Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who [illegible] a farm, if required. Address J [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, by a first-class cutter; [illegible] GUTTER, North Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to run a stationary engine. Address P O, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] as cutter, [illegible] W H, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife (Americans), he to drive and take care of horses, &c., and she as cook or at any kind of housework. Address I F N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY Swede, as coachman or gardener, or to do chores, with an English or American family. Address GUSTOF [illegible] Swedish Emigrant Agency, No. 18 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY man (American) in a private family, to take care of horses and carriages. Good references. Address J P, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] American, [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS French milliner, [illegible] city. Address, for one week, [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady who speaks English and German, [illegible] Address, for two days, J A K, 87 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF [illegible] in some [illegible] W E T, Tribune office.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH [illegible] an experienced dressmaker, in an American family [illegible] is willing to assist in housework. Country preferred. Call or address, for one week, at 89 [illegible] cor. of [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and experienced young lady as housekeeper in a highly respectable private family. Best references given. Address DEARBORN, Tribune office, for three days.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work in a private family. Understands plain washing and ironing. Good references. Address for two days, at 230 South May st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, [illegible] of reference. Call or address [illegible] South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, woman as first class cook, in boarding house or private family. Good city reference. Apply at [illegible] West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, in a private family [illegible] at 321 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, [illegible] private boarding house. Apply at [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. No objection to the country. [illegible] Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework, in a private family of three or four. Good reference. Call for two days at [illegible] Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST COOK, [illegible] American lady. No better in the city. Address GOOD COOK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUIET GIRL, to do plain cook, or do general housework. [illegible] No. 290 Michigan-av., corner Pine.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST or large boarding house. Address, for three days, 301 South Clark-st., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Call at [illegible] North Desplaines [illegible] preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Good reference. Inquire at 57 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Canadian girl to do second work, or general housework in a small family. The very best of references given. Apply at 378 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ability, energy, and experience, to take orders for that new and rapid-selling work, "Living [illegible] Leading Thinkers," by Rev. A. Palmer [illegible] Rare, brilliant, unusual, unique. It is without a competitor. To good agents, a large field and liberal inducements. Send for descriptive circular and terms of agency. JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO [illegible] SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

A [illegible] LOUIS CORNELIUS, Middletown, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—WATCH FREE! [illegible] to any energetic person, male or female, to sell something new that will sell anywhere [illegible] $5 to $10 per day easy, the year round [illegible] to $10 capital. Double samples sent for 25 cents, [illegible] for 10 cents. Samples of two light [illegible] for ladies on receipt of 10 cents for postage [illegible] E. W. CHAPPELL, 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, situated in the best section of Michigan for the best white winter wheat. For particulars inquire of W. BAXTER & CO., of this city.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE ON [illegible] opposite the Transit House, Stock Yards, and doing a paying and profitable business, for sale. Inquire of PHILLIP KERR, on the premises.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, CENTRALLY located, for sale. Will exchange for real estate. Price $2,000. Inquire of S. DALAMATER, 151 LaSalle-st.

A NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF notions and fancy goods, in the best location on the North Side, for sale at a bargain. Address S [illegible]

A TIN AND HARDWARE STORE, VERY GOOD location, for sale. Good business done. Inquire at 131 Randolph-st.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH $1,000 cash, can take half interest in my business. Address SOLE AGENT, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE on a prominent corner and central location for sale. Will be sold cheap, as the party is going to [illegible] For particulars call at Room 8, 128 LaSalle-st.

A GROCERY STORE ON THE SOUTH SIDE for sale, in a good location, doing a good business. SHORES & FINLEY, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS steam flouring mill, 4 run 4-feet stones, with modern improvements for making best quality flour. Well located for city trade. Will take part [illegible] estate. For particulars address W. F. BOYD, [illegible] Washington-st.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in this city. A large hotel, well furnished, doing a very desirable business, long established, can be had on very favorable terms, owing to retirement from business of the present owner. Apply to FIELD, [illegible] & CO.

ONE HALF INTEREST IN A REAL ESTATE and exchange business, established [illegible] for sale. Money no object. Address Z, Tribune office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BEST STEAM mill in Kansas, centrally located in the city of Topeka; plenty of fine wheat, and a home demand for flour; 3 run of burrs, all in good order. Half or whole interest for sale. Reason why, am not a practical miller. For information, address JOHN MULVANE, Topeka, Kansas.

RARE CHANCE—BOOK, NOTION AND VARIETY store and sewing machine agency, for sale in a town of 2,500; no opposition; central Illinois; capital required $2,000; above offered for ten days only; good reasons for selling. Address NEWTON, Jacksonville, Illinois.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF AN old-established dry goods and notion store for sale. Inquire at 476 State-st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE, WITH all the fixtures and teams, for one-half its value. Inquire, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 338 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for 30, 60, and 90 days, on all good collaterals, and will negotiate loans on first-class chattel mortgages. Office 5 Otis' Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money advanced on warehouse receipts. E. L. CANFIELD, 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, ON chattel mortgages, diamonds, gold watches, [illegible] on leased lots; all good securities, on short time. Purchase money mortgages bought and sold. WHITE, AUSTIN & CO., Rooms 11 and 12, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Reynolds' Block.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property, Hyde Park, and other good suburban property. HENRY L. SHELDON, Room 15 Smith & Nixon's Building.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good collaterals or real estate. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark st.

$30,000 OR UPWARDS CAPITAL wanted for a long-established wholesale business in this city. A desirable opportunity for any one wanting an investment. Apply to FIELD, KING & CO.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FARM MACHINERY—A rare chance for a partner with $3,000 or $5,000 capital, for the wholesale machinery trade in Chicago. A trade already established worth $15,000 a year. Address A A, P. O. Box 1893.

PARTNER WANTED—AT OSBORN, DE KALB County, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; offer inducements to parties wishing to invest in a grist mill. Capital of $10,000 required. For further information address P O, Box 66.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR $800 I WILL SELL a half interest in my jobbing and manufacturing business. This advertisement calls for a business man with the required capital, and not talkers, for my time is money. For particulars call at 113 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO WILL LOAN ME $1,000, security given, and put it into new, first-class business. Address SOUTH WATER ST., care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS business that will pay $3,000 per annum. E. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 125 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, IN an established manufacturing business. Pays 100 per cent. Article [illegible] Call on or address D. BEACH, Room 3, McVicker Theatre Block.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, with not less than $3,000 to $5,000, in cash. [illegible] real estate and stocks and best of references given and required. Address PARTNER, P. O. Box 540.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 20 horse; Pulleys, Shafting, Bearings, [illegible] Stone Mills, Cotton [illegible] Machines. H. R. AMES, 73 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WOODWORTH PLANERS AND matchers from $650 to $2,000 each. The best [illegible] stickers and moulding machines in market; also, every [illegible] circular-saw machines, tenon and mortising machines, etc. J. A. FAY & CO., No. 44 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SASH AND DOOR, &c., MACHINery—A few machines only, [illegible] small factory and planing mill. Must be good, cheap, and good terms. Address, with description and price, PLANER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHEAP FOR CASH, a second-hand slide rest, one or two lathes, and machinists' tools. Address D. F. DOANE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MARY MADDEN, ALIAS [illegible] will return (by mail or otherwise) what she took from her last place at Kenwood, no questions will be asked, otherwise she will be prosecuted.

PERSONAL—SATURDAY NIGHT'S SLEIGH [illegible] Carpenter-st. If agreeable to lady [illegible] with the leader. Please address [illegible] Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHN KAY, PAINTER, [illegible] North Union-st. I have [illegible] R. E. H.

WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Passage of the Texas Admission Bill in the House.

The Port of Entry Bill Killed in the Senate.

Adverse Report on the San Domingo Treaty.

Correspondence Relative to the Missing Indian Bureau Records.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has just passed between the Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the mutilation of departmental history of certain matters called for by a resolution of the Senate, and ordered to be printed by that body. The directions to print were subsequently recalled by the Senate, but after this the first order was again renewed:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor transmit herewith Senate executive document No. 40, being your letter communicating, in compliance with resolutions of the Senate of Dec. 13, 1869, papers in relation to the sale of certain lands of the Shawnees, and known as the Black Bob lands, and also purporting to contain the accompanying papers in said case. This matter is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and, in order to fully understand the subject, a resolution was recently passed by the House requesting the Senate to send to the House, for reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, all papers relating to the subject. On receipt of this request from the House, it was stated by the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate that the papers had been sent to the printer and hence could not be furnished until printed, and a resolution was temporarily laid on the table. An examination of these papers, as printed in the aforesaid Senate executive documents, and a comparison with the originals on file in your department, will, I am confident, prove that this document is a partial and garbled publication, and that the great body of the papers in the case are omitted altogether. As I am informed by those familiar with precedents in both houses of Congress in cases of this kind, and as it must be evident to all that this suppression of an important portion of a record is most extraordinary and improper, I submit the whole subject to you for such action as you may see fit to take. I ought to add that I was recently informed that Hon. E. G. Ross, one of the Senators from the State of Kansas, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, prepared the aforesaid papers for the printer, but I must add, also, that I am now to believe that a United States Senator, before whom an important subject like this was pending for official action, would garble or suppress papers, for any purpose whatever. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SIDNEY CLARKE.

Secretary Cox, after having the Senate document compared with the original in the files, replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of the 8th instant, I have caused examination to be made, to determine what portion of the papers sent by me to the Senate, in compliance with the resolution of December 13, 1869, calling for papers in relation to the Black Bob lands of the Shawnee Indians, and printed in the Senate executive document No. 40, of the current session. I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter from Commissioner Parker, of the 11th inst., from which it appears that the document in question contains about one-fourth of the papers transmitted by me to the Senate. As it purports to contain all those papers and not merely a selection from them, and as I am aware of no reason for suppressing any of them, I shall call the attention of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to the matter, and shall take pleasure in transmitting to you any explanation which I may receive. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, Secretary.

HON. SIDNEY CLARKE, Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.

Secretary Cox has addressed the Senate Indian Committee on the subject, and the matter is one which will doubtless come before the Senate. The case is pronounced by some of the oldest members as without precedent.

NEW SAFETY VALVE.

In view of the great number of boiler explosions in the country of late, much interest attaches to the series of experiments just finished at the Washington Navy Yard, under the direction of Admiral Dahlgren, with a double action safety valve, invented by a Mr. Boden, of Louisville. The first trial was hydraulic, the second by fire; and both were eminently successful. In making the latter, the boiler, having no water in it, was heated to as high a temperature as was deemed necessary, and then suddenly supplied with water through a ten-inch aperture. The steam formed instantly, the outer valve rose, the inner valve fell, and the necessary relief was given. This trial at the navy yard is the fifth to which the Boden valve has been subjected, the first having been by red heat,—the second by black heat, and one having been a deliberate attempt made by practical steamboat engineers, with the inventor's consent, to blow an old boiler to atoms. The attempt failed.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

A comparison of the progress already made in the business of Congress, with the rate of previous years, shows that it is at present well advanced. The Georgia bill is causing delay, and the measures of the Ways and Means Committee are behind; but the judgment of Speaker Blaine is that an adjournment can take place early in June.

BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

There is a likelihood of a sharp debate in the House to-morrow over the report in the case of Butler, of Tennessee. The whole of to-day has been used in the most vigorous lobbying among members of the committee and of the House to save him. It was only after much persuasion that some members of the committee were induced to agree upon censure only.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The rejection of the San Domingo treaty by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, created general surprise, which was increased when the decisive character of the vote—five to two—was announced. It is regarded as hardly possible that with an adverse report, so strongly supported by the committee, the measure can be carried in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is necessary.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The general opinion in the House, after the debate in reference to the Funding bill, seemed to be that the final disposition made of it by sending to the Ways and Means, instead of the Banking and Currency Committee, had no special significance.

TENNESSEE.

A delegation of colored men from the Republican Convention of Tennessee, called on the President to-day to urge him to interfere in the affairs of that State and give his influence to the movement to set aside the present government. Their views met with very little encouragement.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day voted to report adversely on the bill allowing the transportation in bulk of imported goods to various points in the interior.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Committee on Reconstruction to-day heard the colored men on Tennessee affairs. To-morrow they examine the presiding officers of the Legislature. The committee are not yet prepared to report a bill.

ELECTION CASE.

The indications are that the Sub-Committee on Elections will report in favor of Strader, Democrat, as entitled to the seat from the Cincinnati District.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means was engaged to-day making verbal corrections in the tariff.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The friends of Governor Bullock, who say they have canvassed the Senate, express themselves confident that that body will disagree on the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report against the ratification of the San Domingo treaty; the vote being two in favor, and five against it.

AN EXPLANATION.

It appears that the appointment of the new Assessor of Revenue in the Second New York district is attributable to the fact that explanations from the present incumbent, Allahan, as to the investigation of the returns of income in previous years, by the law partner of the Assessor, were unsatisfactory.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Senators and Representatives-elect from Texas, accompanied by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, paid their respects to the President to-day.

SENATE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Geo. H. Butler, as Consul General to Egypt, but a motion was immediately thereafter made to reconsider, a vote on which is now pending.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

It is reported to-night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Cass H. Lewis, of Virginia, as Minister Resident in Portugal; John Russell Jones, of Illinois, Minister Resident to Stockholm; Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister Resident to Uruguay; Gustave Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Augsburg; Silas M. Mattison, Collector of Customs, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Jacob Anthony, Surveyor of Customs, New Albany, Ind.; Geo. D. Orner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri; Peter Hose, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; Abraham H. Bowman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky. Postmasters—Herbert A. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; Theo. C. Phillips, Bay City, Mich. Chas. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of Land Office, Wyoming Land District; Lafayette Carter, Surveyor General of Idaho.

THE INDIANS.

A meeting of the friends of the Indians was held at the rooms of the Indian Commissioner to-day. Present, the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Parker, Felix R. Brunot, Vincent Collyer, and the following influential members of a committee of Hicksite Quakers: Benjamin Hallowell and Mary G. Moore, of Maryland; Samuel Willetts, Edmund Willetts, Henry T. Williams, William H. Macy, Charles A. Macy, Thos. Foulk, Stephen R. Hicks, Franklin Haines, and Daniel Underhill, of New York; Wm. Dorsey, John Saunders, Deborah F. Wharton, and Susanna D. Wharton, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Parry, Benj. Stratton, Jonathan Plummer, of Indiana. The present being generally regarded as being the crisis in the affairs of the Indians; the object of the meeting was a consultation on the situation. The most cordial harmony exists between all the bodies represented, and a prospect of other religious bodies taking up the work of civilization for the Indians was reported. It was agreed that only a portion of the money now annually expended for military purposes was used for educating and christianizing the Indians, it would be much more to the advantage of the Western Territories in encouraging immigration, and more satisfactory to the whole country. The committee separated to visit the Capitol, and endeavor to impress their views upon Congress.

ARIZONA.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, left to-night for that Territory. He will be joined in Nevada and Colorado by parties intending to settle in Arizona. During his visit here the Governor impressed the government with the importance of affording additional facilities for protecting life and property, and thus encouraging the development of the natural resources of Arizona.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

A memorial has been presented to the Committee of Ways and Means and Committee on Finance strongly endorsing Commissioner Wells' report, signed by persons representing [illegible] corporations and twelve individuals, [illegible] nearly all the great woollen manufacturers, representing a capital actually engaged in manufacture of woollen goods of over [illegible], owning upwards of 5,000 sets of machinery. They pray that the [illegible] be modified in such a manner that [illegible] come into the country at as low a [illegible] wool.

FORTY-FIRST CONG

WASHINGTON

SENATE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRO

The resolution giving a year's sa[illegible] of the Supreme Court, to the wido[illegible] Stanton, passed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memo[illegible] propriation to the Wilberforce U[illegible] Xenia, Ohio.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Com[illegible] merce, reported adversely on the [illegible] the transportation of imported mer[illegible] the port of first arrival within the [illegible] to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Lo[illegible] amination, inspection, and appra[illegible] bill was indefinitely postponed.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTHERN

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill f[illegible] tion of arms to the Southern Sta[illegible] manner as if the act of April 23, 18[illegible] modified. Referred to the Comm[illegible] Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a [illegible] the provisions of the act of March [illegible] tain other judicial proceedings.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill [illegible] and charter the Cincinnati & Ch[illegible] road Company to connect a railroa[illegible] points.

The VICE PRESIDENT present[illegible] from the Society of Friends praying [illegible] priation to aid the civilization o[illegible] the Northern Superintendency of [illegible] ferred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Fina[illegible] reported back various propositions [illegible] committee in regard to the incre[illegible] rency, which, at his request, were [illegible]

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill [illegible] Secretary of War to revise the [illegible] tions for the government of the a[illegible]

Mr. RICE offered a resolution [illegible] diciary Committee to report the [illegible] Fifteenth Amendment upon the [illegible] the country; whether, by the pro[illegible] Indians are not citizens of the U[illegible] whether thereby the treaties betw[illegible] States and Indian tribes are not a[illegible]

Mr. THURMAN remarked that [illegible] not been any official notice of th[illegible] the amendment, the resolution [illegible] One objection being [illegible] laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a reso[illegible] the Post Office Committee to repo[illegible] pediency of establishing a dai[illegible] the Mississippi River, between N[illegible] Cairo. Adopted.

THE INDIAN COMMITTEE

The concurrent resolution for th[illegible] of a Special Joint Committee on [illegible] was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to am[illegible] committee would have but one su[illegible] er, to-wit, the general policy of [illegible] with reference to Indian treaties.

Mr. DRAKE said, though at fir[illegible] resolution, he would be disposed [illegible] amendment, as proposed, was ad[illegible] that, if restricted to the mere qu[illegible] no harm would come from the ori[illegible] committee; but he believed no g[illegible] if the committee went behind [illegible] ready received an intimation that [illegible] for a joint committee was looked [illegible] to work into the hands of what [illegible] Indian ring. He would not char[illegible] from Iowa (Harlan) with any such [illegible] believed it would be the practi[illegible] project.

Mr. HARLAN said he would ac[illegible] ment, believing the powers of [illegible] might subsequently be enlarged.

Mr. HOWARD preferred to leav[illegible] our Indian relations where th[illegible] placed it—with the Executive. [illegible] President's policy would result [illegible] and disappointment, but he was [illegible] a trial. He thought the appoint[illegible] committee would result in "c[illegible] confounded."

Mr. WILSON expressed faith [illegible] and Christian policy which th[illegible] sought to inaugurate.

Mr. DRAKE moved to table th[illegible]

Mr. HARLAN hoped the vote w[illegible] ered a test of the sense of the S[illegible] resolution. The vote resulted in[illegible] determined against the motion by [illegible] ident.

THE GEORGIA BILL

The morning hour expired, the [illegible] aside, and the Georgia bill came [illegible]

Messrs. STEWART and EDM[illegible] the Senate upon the status of af[illegible]

Mr. Bingham's amendment [illegible] terms of the present Legislature [illegible] was opposed and favored.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amend[illegible] that whenever any Legislatures [illegible] States, or Governors thereof, [illegible] President that organizations exi[illegible] perpetration of acts of violence [illegible] and property, or to obstruct the [illegible] eral or State Government, and th[illegible] press such violence or destructi[illegible] duty of the President to furnish [illegible] troops for the subjugation and d[illegible] organizations. Upon the arriv[illegible] in the districts in [illegible] organizations exist, marti[illegible] be declared, a levy made u[illegible] ants to pay the expenses of tra[illegible] troops, and they shall be subs[illegible] habitants.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went [illegible] sion, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESEN

THE FUNDING [illegible]

After the presentation of a n[illegible] tant petitions, the Funding bill [illegible] Mr. SCHENCK, who moved [illegible] Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to re[illegible] mittee on Banking and Curre[illegible] to revolutionize the whole Na[illegible] tem, and did not propose to [illegible] debt or borrow money to ca[illegible]

Mr. NIBLACK asked if the [illegible] his proposition of an increase of [illegible] rency by the present Congres[illegible]

Mr. GARFIELD did not feel [illegible] any statement as to what the [illegible] ing and Currency propose. [illegible] say that for two weeks the [illegible] under consideration the ap[illegible] to meet the very general de[illegible] West and Southwest, for enla[illegible] ties, and the committee hope[illegible] very soon, but considered th[illegible] at a lower rate of in[illegible] to, and necessarily c[illegible] proposition to [illegible] facilities; the two should [illegible] and the committee would [illegible] port a bill that did not include [illegible] bonds at a lower rate of inter[illegible] the entire banking facilities of [illegible]

Mr. NIBLACK inquired wh[illegible] the currency would take th[illegible] Bank bills or legal-tender not[illegible]

Mr. GARFIELD replied tha[illegible] the House did not state wh[illegible] should take, and therefore [illegible] leave the matter to the dec[illegible] making no recommendation o[illegible]

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill [illegible] in its whole object and ma[illegible] credit, and as such should go [illegible] Ways and Means. He add[illegible] that it gave him the only [illegible] subject, that a part of this ve[illegible] public credit had been [illegible] (Schenck) in conference wit[illegible] Treasury within the first we[illegible] he certainly should not ha[illegible] with any of the matters conn[illegible] ing bill if he had not expect[illegible] in the course of business, com[illegible] mittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JUDD, a member o[illegible] Banking and Currency, ar[illegible] ferring the bill to that com[illegible] basis of the banking interest [illegible] try was affected by the bill, [illegible] vide for creating revenue or [illegible] debt.

After further discussion [illegible] RANDALL, and others, a vo[illegible] House, by 66 to 78, refused t[illegible] Banking Committee, and the [illegible] and Means Committee.

PENSIONS

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., [illegible] House in an hour's speech, [illegible] various bills proposing a ch[illegible] mode of paying pensions, an[illegible] of having them paid by Post[illegible] nal Revenue Collectors.

The subject was then pos[illegible] on motion of Mr. DAWES [illegible]

THE TEXAS [illegible]

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., fro[illegible] Committee, reported a bill [illegible] representation in Congress, [illegible] identical with the Virginia [illegible] with the exception of an add[illegible] its passage shall not affect [illegible] which Texas was origina[illegible] Union.

Mr. WOOD, a member of [illegible] Committee, offered the su[illegible] Texas shall be admitted wi[illegible] other States of the Union [illegible] or fundamental con[illegible] bill.

[illegible] said there w[illegible] except that it was [illegible] ment was rejected by a par[illegible] stitute offered by Mr. Bec[illegible] Texas to representation, and [illegible]

THE DEFICIENCY [illegible]

The House then went into [illegible] Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the [illegible] ficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES [illegible] was inserted for a Court Hou[illegible] DesMoines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. ATWOOD [illegible] Court House at Madison, [illegible] from $20,000 to $80,000.

Mr. COBURN moved to [illegible] $400,000 for the New York [illegible] that no part of the money b[illegible] plan and cost is fixed by law.

After considerable discus[illegible] without action on the amend[illegible] until evening.

EVENING SE[illegible]

The discussion on the New [illegible] continued at length. Fina[illegible] amendment was rejected.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE also [illegible] the work should not be carri[illegible] the plan being remodelled [illegible] additional expense. Rejecte[illegible]

On motion of Mr. DAWES [illegible] priated for [illegible] grounds.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired of [illegible] Committee on Appropriation [illegible] struction had cost to the pres[illegible]

Mr. DAWES [illegible] about [illegible]

Mr. HAIGHT inquired w[illegible] not been expended rather [illegible] the party than to the country.

Mr. DAWES denied that, [illegible] sire was to make the [illegible] laws.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declared [illegible] loyal as a word to be despised [illegible] reminded him of the definiti[illegible] tractor during the war. W[illegible] what he meant by saying he [illegible] felt as if he wanted to steal [illegible] body. For himself, he was [illegible] The word did not belong to [illegible] belonged to Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES moved to [illegible] of $50,000 to enable the Sist[illegible] of Mercy in Charleston, S. [illegible] Orphan Asylum, destroyed d[illegible] knowledgment of the servic[illegible] ers in the hospitals at Ch[illegible]

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Miss[illegible] order, that there was no law [illegible] propriation.

The CHAIR sustained the [illegible]

Mr. DAWES appealed fro[illegible] was sustained—87 to 52.

Mr. STILES moved to a[illegible] $25,000 for repairing and re[illegible] dent's house. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES [illegible] was inserted for expenses [illegible] mittees: Election, $26,416 [illegible] $5,772; Foreign Affairs, $8,[illegible] decline of American comm[illegible] one, $2,144.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE mov[illegible] section, that no money s[illegible] buildings to cost more than [illegible] as not in order.

The committee then ros[illegible] to the House without final [illegible]

Adjourned.

MISSISS

Reward Offered for [illegible] Yerger—[illegible]

JACKSON, March 15.—Go[illegible] reward of $1,000 for the ap[illegible] Hamilton Taylor, mem[illegible] from Hamilton County, G[illegible]

FIRE[illegible]

LOUDONVILLE, Ohio, Mar[illegible] this forenoon, about [illegible] Hotel, of this place, [illegible] building and most of the f[illegible] insured in the Richland M[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—An[illegible] shop, carpenter shop, lives[illegible] Waverly, Mo., were burned[illegible] Loss about $10,000; [illegible]